The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE—REDUCING THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The revenues of the Government, both internal and external, continue to improve, and taking the entire month of January together, the receipts will be considerably in excess of what seemed probable a month ago. As has been before stated, there is a prospect that there will be very little or no increase of the public debt during the month of January. The Customs receipts are extremely unsteady, some days collections being very large, and on other days very light, but the average is decidedly favorable. The pressure for some increase of taxes is still great. It is felt at the Treasury Department to be certain either that new taxes must be imposed, or that the appropriations for the year must be reduced some $25,000,000 below what they were last year, or else that a new loan or an inflation of the currency will become necessary. The determination is very strong in Congress to cut down the appropriations. This is found to be very difficult work, as after a certain amount of reduction has been made, retrenchment begins to cut in upon what seems to be the absolutely necessary operations of the Government. The proposition to save $5,000,000 in the expenditures of the army is one of this character. All the military men in the country hold that 30,000 is the smallest force that the Government should maintain. The proposition to reduce the force 5,000 will be strongly objected to, and will only succeed on the plea that the appropriations must be reduced absolutely to that point where the receipts from present taxation will pay the current expenses.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The commission of Chief Justice Waite has been signed, but is retained here instead of being sent him, at his own request. He telegraphs that he will arrive here in about two weeks. There is a movement on foot for a dinner to the new Chief Justice on his arrival by the graduates and students of Yale College who are now in Congress, of which the number is at least a dozen in both Houses. Among them is Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, of New-York.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH MEXICO.

The Government of the United States has given permission to the Mexican Government to extend its telegraph lines across the Rio Grande to Brownsville, Texas, and to establish an office there. When this is accomplished there will be direct telegraphic communication established between all points in the United States and the City of Mexico.

THE MISSISSIPPI TOW-BOAT NUISANCE.

The Senate discussed in the morning hour to-day the proposition to abolish the tow-boat nuisance at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and place in the hands of the Government officers in charge of the dredging operations there the power to make and enforce regulations for tow-boats. While the Government is spending several hundred thousand dollars per year to keep the passes open for navigation, the tow-boat company is engaged in attempts to fill up the channels by stranding vessels on the banks, and by various other devices, and will continue the practices till the General Government interferes. No action was taken, but the Government ought to protect its own interests, and see that its expenditures are not wasted, and the facts are so simple and plain that Congress is likely to take speedy measures against the operations of the tow-boat monopoly.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Very strong pressure has been brought to bear upon some members of the Senate, and in other directions, in favor of a law for a new election in Louisiana. It is stated by the supporters of the Kellogg Government that the President does not favor a new election, and that it will be wholly impossible for this scheme to be forced through Congress. The latest disclosures in regard to the Pinchback affair seem to have a somewhat depressing effect on those who favor his admission to the Senate, and it is claimed that he can be rejected on the charges last brought against him, without reference to the merits of the general questions of Louisiana politics. The motion to recommit his case to the Committee on Privileges and Elections lies upon the table of the Senate without action, but will be called up early next week.

THE STATUTES.

The arrangement by which the House agreed to devote Wednesday and Thursday of each week to the consideration of the revised codification of the United States Statutes does not give entire satisfaction. Thus far two evenings have been given to that subject with much less than a quorum in the House. During those evenings but sixty pages of the revision have been examined. There are 3,000 pages in the complete work, and at the present rate of progress 100 nights will be required for the simple purpose of examining the work, without any considerable debate. The impression prevails that it may become necessary for the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, whose members have already carefully examined the component parts of the work, to ask the House to accept it upon the certification of the committee to its correctness.

A NEW RULE IN OPERATION.

One of the new rules which the House adopted on Monday last was to-day first put into practical operation. The rule provides that every bill calling for an appropriation, either of money or of public property, shall, upon objection being raised, go to the private calendar. Friday is private bill day, and the number of bills asking for appropriations reported to-day was considerable. It was noticeable that not one of them passed, objection under the new rule being made in every case. The Speaker's rulings were very rigorous upon the subject. The consequence is that few private measures are now likely to be passed, even under suspension of the rules, except in the House as in Committee of the Whole, where more careful examination is possible.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have decided to give a hearing to the colored members, Elliott and Lynch, before proceeding further with the consideration of the Civil Rights bill and the pending amendments. The hearing has been set for Thursday next. It is then the intention of the committee to immediately proceed with the bill.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The Committee on Banking and Currency still continues to give audiences to bankers of the leading cities. Much of the testimony has been taken down, and it is now the intention of the committee to print a portion of it. The committee are inclined to endeavor to come to some agreement upon a bill at as early a day as practicable. They are likely to hasten the preparation of such a bill, inasmuch as the general financial discussion will, doubtless, begin next week. The financial discussion in the Senate has been carried over to Tuesday next, when it will be continued, and a hope is entertained that a vote may be soon thereafter reached.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The West Virginia contested election cases occupied the day in the House. The arguments, which were of an entirely legal character, disclosed no essential facts that have not already been noticed. It is now expected that a vote will be taken on Monday. To-morrow there will be a session for debate only, at which it is presumed the West Virginia cases will be the principal subject of discussion.

GEN. WOODFORD'S WORK.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of stenographers for the United States Courts of the Northern, Southern and Eastern Districts of New-York. He also introduced a bill providing that soldiers who have lost both legs shall receive pensions of $50 monthly.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Clinton L. Merriam is announced to speak to-morrow on his financial schemes for free banking and practical redemption.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PROTECTION FOR THE SILK TRADE.

A delegation of silk manufacturers from New-Jersey and Pennsylvania were before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, with reference to the silk bill now before that committee. They want a uniform duty of sixty per cent. on silk and ribbons and on fabrics of both silk and cotton combined. They ask such increase of duties to protect them from foreign competition.

THE INDIAN QUESTION—DEPREDATIONS BY WHITES.

Barclay White, Superintendent of Indian Affairs sends to the Commissioner here a communication respecting trespasses on and thefts from the Pawnee Indian reservation, in Nebraska, by white men living in proximity thereto. These depredations have been quite frequent, and the Superintendent says he visited three precincts adjoining the reservation and settled with 148 whites, men embracing all classes of society, ministers, lawyers, merchants, farmers, and respectable men generally, who came forward and acknowledged they had stolen wood from these Indians, and paid for the same, promising not to do so again. A recent decision by Judge Dundy, of the United States District Court, that the United States Courts have no jurisdiction over crimes committed on Indian reservations in Nebraska, has been spread all over that State, and removed the only fear of the law which the trespassers formerly had. As all efforts on the part of the agent to prevent trespassing on the Pawnee Reservation have been unsuccessful he has asked for instructions from the Department, and Secretary Delano has referred the subject to the War Department and the Department of Justice. The Pawnees say that if nothing is done to protect them they will themselves settle with all intruders. The Indian agents fear that if nothing is done bloodshed will result. The following is an extract from a letter just written by Secretary Delano to the Committee on Indian Affairs relative to appropriations for the Indian Bureau: "The increased expenditures of the Indian service for the last four years are attributable to the necessary and imperative demands of the existing policy of collecting scattered bands and wild tribes of Indians and placing them upon reservations, to the limits of which they are restricted, and where they are subsisted at the expense of the Government and subjected to the civilizing influences that it is hoped will enable them to learn the arts of peace and gain for themselves a subsistence by agricultural or pastoral pursuits. Wise statesmanship, I think, suggests the propriety and humanity of continuing the present policy, which will ultimately secure peace and safety to the inhabitants of the frontier and guarantee unmolested travel across the Plains. Should the present cost of the plan be urged as a reason for its abandonment, it may be wise to consider, as a question of true economy, whether a return to the former practice will not involve a greater expenditure of money, to say nothing of the destruction of life and property among the red and white population of the country."

ESTIMATES FOR ARMAMENTS.

The Chief of Ordnance, Col. Benet, in an official communication sent to the House of Representatives, shows the necessity for immediate action on the estimates for the armament of fortifications, as guns cannot be purchased in open market, but must await the slow process of manufacture. No guns, he says, have been manufactured since 1866, and the facilities of the foundries have, as a consequence, been adapted to other work. Apart from this official document it is known that the United States possess nearly 6,000 great guns mounted on ships of the navy and on fortifications, the most powerful of which are unable to cope with the iron-clad navies of foreign nations, and that to renew such an armament and to furnish such guns as are used on the fleets possessed by Great Britain and other European Governments, would cost not less than $100,000,000, or from $50,000 to $100,000 for each gun. It has been demonstrated that our present cheap cast-iron guns, costing no more than $6,500 each originally, may be converted into combined guns possessing the qualities of both the smooth-bore and the rifle, more than doubled in power, with improved precision, range, and endurance, at an expense not exceeding $500 each. This fact is shown by the Nut Island experiments with the Wiard gun, conducted by Norman Wiard himself in November, 1873.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session, this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations:

David McM. Gregg, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Prague.

Public Land Officers.—Thomas C. Shapleigh, to be Register at Detroit, Mich.; M. F. Bongano, to be Surveyor General of Louisiana.

Indian Agents.—William S. Defrees, Moquis Pueblo, New-Mexico; J. A. Tonner, Colorado Indians, Arizona; C. A. Huntington, Neah Bay, Washington Territory; W. D. Crothers, of Indiana, Mescalero Apache Agency.

Treasury Officer—Wm. E. Davis, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati.

Customs Officers—A. B. Underwood, Surveyor of Customs at Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; Fritz J. Babson, Collector of Customs at Gloucester, Mass.; Isadore Blumenthal, Collector of Customs at St. Marks, Fla.; Nathan Patten, Collector of Customs for the District of Texas; Luther Lee, Jr., Collector of Customs at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

Army and Navy Officers—Capt. Louis C. Sartori, to be Commodore in the navy; Commander Wm. K. Mayo, to be Captain; Lieut. Commander Joseph D. Marvin, to be Commander; Commander Thomas S. Fillebrown, to be Captain; Commander James E. Jovett, to be Captain; Rev. James H. H. Brown, of Pennsylvania, to be Chaplain in the navy; Assistant Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, to be Naval Constructor; George E. Harman and James H. Gaines, to be Assistant Surgeons in the navy. And a large number of promotions of officers of lower grade, both of the army and navy.

Postmasters—Samuel J. Burfee, Marshall, Mich.; James T. Craigo, Paris, Texas; Robert J. Shelton, Corsicana, Texas; Paschal J. Bowdry, Fort Worth, Texas; Joseph F. Pells, Palestine, Texas; Moses W. Bledsoe, Bonham, Texas; Floyd P. Baker, Denison City, Texas; David O. Sullivan, Weatherford, Texas; Albert F. Hunt, Tyler, Texas; Edmund Anthony, New-Bedford, Mass.; Erastus W. H. Ellis, Goshen, Ind.; Wm. B. Mason, Marietta, Ohio; T. A. Barkly, Bloomsburg, Penn.; G. W. Cornell, Lansingburg, N. Y.; Frank A. Houghton, Houghton, N. Y.; James T. Walron, Helena, Ark.

THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

Mrs. Dr. Guthrie, who claims to be a daughter of the celebrated Fanny Wright, was heard before the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day in opposition to the enfranchisement of women in the District of Columbia and elsewhere. She held the ballot in the hands of women would demoralize society, undermine the State, and tend to detract from the finer qualities of the sex, and consequently destroy woman's usefulness as a mother, wife, and citizen. This is the same lady who made several attempts to be heard in Lincoln Hall during the recent Suffrage Convention. She alluded to that fact, and thanked the committee, upon concluding her remarks, for according her a privilege which had been denied by her own sex.

ALBANY.

DEBATE ON THE AMENDMENTS.

RIVERSIDE AND MORNINGSIDE AVENUES—THE NEW CAPITOL—THE CITY BONDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 23, 1874.

The Constitutional Amendments were the special order of the day in the Assembly this afternoon. When the amendments to article 3 had been read, Mr. Weed, of Clinton, moved to commit the amendments to the Judiciary Committee with orders to strike out the fourth section, which is as follows:

"An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be made under the direction of the Legislature, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in every tenth year thereafter."

Mr. Weed argued that the effect of this section if adopted would be to place a perpetual barrier in the way of redistricting the Senatorial districts. Provision was made in the succeeding section for redistricting the Assembly districts, but not a word was said about the Senatorial districts. The consequence would be if section 4 were adopted that cities like Brooklyn, whose population was rapidly increasing, would be to some extent disfranchised.

Mr. Prince was willing to accept the motion of Mr. Weed, while he admitted that the amendment was defective in failing to make provision for the redistricting of the Senatorial districts.

Mr. Vedder expressed his astonishment at Mr. Prince's change of base. When first the amendments were under discussion Mr. Prince claimed that they would have to be sent to the people in their integrity, and said that to strike out any particular section would be fatal to the whole amendment. To that view he (Mr. Vedder) still adhered. The division of the amendments into sections was merely arbitrary. For the rest he believed that the last Legislature, in passing the amendment in its present shape, had intended to decide to allow the Senatorial districts to remain as they are now.

Mr. Batcheller said he believed there was a way out of the difficulty by which the amendment could be saved. He entertained no doubt that each section was independent of every other, and could be submitted separately to the people. He would move as an amendment that the bill be committed to the Judiciary Committee without instructions.

Mr. Weed accepted the amendment, and it was passed. The amendments to article 4 of the Constitution met with determined opposition from the Democrats, all of whom, with a few exceptions, voted against their passage. Their objections seemed to be chiefly based on the following clause in section 9:

"No bill shall become a law after the final adjournment of the Legislature unless approved by the Governor within thirty days after such adjournment. If any bill presented to the Governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items, while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect."

The opposition to this clause will be understood when it is remembered that the Supply and other bills into which the jobs of the lobbyists are thrust are invariably passed in the closing hours of the Legislature, and that, consequently, the Governor has frequently been compelled to sign bills containing items that he disapproved.

MR. DALY'S BILL.

The bill of Mr. Daly, of New-York, amending the City charter so as to vest power in the Common Council, to authorize the grading and paving of the Riverside and Morningside avenues, came up in Committee of the Whole on its third reading. Mr. Spencer, of New-York, stated that he intended to vote for the bill because of the desire he, with the rest of his Republican colleagues, entertained to give work as speedily as possible to the unemployed in New-York, but at the same time he hoped that it would be so amended in the Senate as to give the control of the proposed improvements to the Commission of Public Parks, to which it properly belonged.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE NEW CAPITOL.

Owing to a typographical error in THE TIMES yesterday, the appropriation for the carrying on of the work on the new Capitol was given as $1,200,000, instead of $200,000, the amount actually appropriated.

NEW-YORK CITY BONDS.

The bill authorizing Controller Green to issue short bonds to meet long bonds falling due, came up on its final passage. Mr. Spencer, of New-York, objected to the passage of the bill in its original shape, and moved that it be amended so that none of the bonds shall be issued without the affirmative vote of three members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. In support of the amendment, Mr. Spencer urged that he could not consent to put into the hands of a single individual the power to issue bonds to any amount at his own discretion, and that the power to issue bonds properly belonged to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to which he proposed to confide it. The amendment prevailed, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Oakley, of Kings, introduced a bill providing that the Cotton and Produce Exchange Clearing-house Association shall have power, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the act of June 26, 1873, to receive on storage or deposit merchandise, plate, stocks, bonds, and promissory notes, money, and certificates of property, and to take the management, custody, charge, and control of the same, on such terms or commissions as may be established or approved of by the Directors of said corporation or as agreed upon by and between the parties thereto and the said corporation; and they are hereby empowered to buy and sell any kind of securities or property on commission or otherwise, or to loan money on the same.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The greater part of the Senate session to-day was occupied by the consideration of the constitutional amendments. The Republicans took but little part in the debate. The Democratic Senators, Lord and Ganson, however, spoke at considerable length, and each sought in his own way to gain notoriety and increase his chance of being the next Democratic candidate for Governor—Mr. Ganson by declaring himself as acting only as an American citizen, and Lord by stating in forcible terms that he was a Democrat and working only for the best interests of his party. After considerable debate, which only went to show more clearly the divisions which exist in the ranks of the minority, the section in the amendments which provides for the taking of the census and Senatorial representation was stricken out. The following section was also rejected:

"Judicial officers of courts not of record in the several cities of the State having a population of not less than three hundred thousand, shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of four years, and shall be subject to removal after due notice and an opportunity of being heard by such courts as may be prescribed by law, for causes to be assigned in the order of removal."

The other amendments were passed to a third reading by a vote of 20 to 9.

TWELVE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Senator Robertson, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably upon thirteen bills. Among them was that of Senator King, which provides that interest at the rate of twelve per cent. can be legally paid in New-York and other cities. Senator King moved that this decision be disagreed from, but the action of the committee was sustained by the very emphatic vote of 23 to 1.

THE MARINE COURT OFFICERS.

Senator Fox introduced a bill to amend chapter 453 of the laws of 1873 so as to read as follows:

"The several officers and attendants of the said court may be removed and the vacancies filled at the pleasure of the court, at such time and in such manner as may be determined."

The court referred to is the Marine Court of the City of New-York, and the appointments of officers and attendants are now required to be made by the Judge and confirmed by the Board of Supervisors.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

A bill relating to the Court of Appeals was introduced by Senator Robertson. Its provisions are that no appeal shall be taken to the Court of Appeals in any case where the amount of judgment appealed from, or the subject matter in controversy, does not exceed $500, exclusive of costs, unless the General Term shall certify that it involves a question of law which should be revised by the Court of Appeals. The provisions of this act are regarded very favorably, and it will undoubtedly pass the Senate.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THEIR DEATH—THE FAMILIES GUARDING THE REMAINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 23.—Dr. James Hollinsworth, of Mount Airy, N. C., at one time family physician to the Siamese twins, arrived in this city to-night. His object in coming here is to consult with Dr. William H. Pancoast, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College, relative to a post-mortem examination of the bodies of the twins. Dr. Hollinsworth, over two years ago, attended the twins, but since that time has given them no medical advice. They lived in an out of the way place, and he was not present when either died. His brother, also a physician, was there after Eng died. Chang for some time had been suffering from some pulmonary disease. Thursday before he died he rode some distance in the cold, and suffered greatly that night. The twins got up and sat by the fire, Chang complaining of a pain in the breast. About daylight Eng was heard calling, and when the family entered the room, Chang was found dead.

Eng said that he felt very bad, and was suffering in his extremities. He asked to be rubbed, as he was covered with a cold perspiration. He only lived two hours after having been discovered.

Dr. Hollinsworth saw the family soon after the death of the twin. He says that their wives are not willing to allow a post-mortem examination to be made. They went first to consult the children, who live in various portions of the State.

The bodies are now buried beneath their house, but are in a state of preservation. They are being guarded by the family, and cannot be removed without their knowledge and consent.

No funeral services were held over the bodies, as they have not been permanently buried.

Dr. Hollinsworth is of the opinion that the family may be induced to allow an autopsy in the interest of science.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION TO THE HUBBARD TELEGRAPH BILL—THE WESTERN UNION COMPANY AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—President Orton, who has been before the Senate Post Office Committee several times—the Hubbard Telegraph bill being before them—concluded his argument to-day, maintaining the following propositions:

Firstly—Congress has no right to pass the bill, because it would indirectly take private property for telegraph purposes, without just compensation, and furthermore the passage of the bill would be a violation of a contract established between the Government and the telegraph companies now existing under the provision of the law of 1866.

Secondly—If there were no constitutional objections, or any violation of contract, it would be impolitic to adopt the Hubbard scheme contemplated by the bill because it constitutes a partnership between the Government and a private corporation, to be conducted by both official and private agencies, operating at the same time, under which there is to be a division of the expenses between the Government and the company, while all the profits are to accrue exclusively to the latter.

Thirdly—That, whatever may be the faults of the existing telegraph system of this country, the scheme proposed affords no adequate remedy for them. In this connection, the fact was established by abundant evidence from official documents that the present average rate for messages in the United States is lower than in Europe for like dispatches, and that in this country the business is conducted without any expense to the Government, while in Europe the annual deficiency raised by taxation upon the people amounts to several millions.

Mr. Orton, in reply to Mr. Hubbard's arguments, referred to the relations of the Western Union Telegraph Company with the New-York Associated Press, and showed that there is no combination between them; that the Associated Press depends upon the Western Union Telegraph Company in no respect for its own monopoly, and that all other press combinations are offered the same terms as the Associated Press obtains. Also, that the Associated Press is an independent agency for the procurement and distribution of news, and the Western Union Telegraph Company is an equally independent common carrier for its transmission on call for all who require it; and that no establishment of a postal telegraph could affect the Associated Press monopoly in any way.

NATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL—INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The National Health Council adjourned *sine die* after adopting a report, including the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this council, no measure could be presented for legislation more important in its result on the health and property of the American people than that of a properly-regulated National Sanitary Bureau.

Resolved, That this council do approve early legislation by Congress, looking to the establishment of a National Sanitary Bureau, and the committee is hereby instructed to prepare a suitable law to be introduced into the present Congress, and to urge its adoption.

Resolved, That the members present be requested to communicate with the Senators and members of their respective States and districts, and urge upon them the importance of the proposed measure, invoking their earnest co-operation.

The members by appointment called upon the President of the United States, when Hon. A. W. Boardman, President of the Council, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: We have come as a delegation of Municipal Boards of Health from some of the principal cities of the Union, to whom has been committed the all-important trust of the health of the people, the preservation of which constitutes a State. Our province is rather deeds than words, and so we merely desire to thank you heartily for your invitation to visit the head of the nation, and cordially to wish for you that best of the blessings of heaven—good health.

The President replied:

GENTLEMEN: I am very happy to see you in the capacity in which you present yourselves. In your relations as an association of health boards, your objects are highly commendable and entitled to great consideration by all classes. It is not my province now to say more than to express my wish that your objects may be successful. Again I thank you for your visit.

THE CHURCHES IN THE CITY GUARDED BY THE POLICE.

On Thursday evening last, before Superintendent Matsell left his office at Police Head-quarters, a detective from the east side of the City waited upon him and imparted what was doubtless some important information. President Smith, of the Police Board, was hurriedly summoned from the Metropolitan Hotel, and a long and secret consultation ensued between Mr. Smith and the Superintendent. The result of this consultation was the immediate issue, by telegraph, of an order to the Police Captains to instruct the patrolmen on duty to keep a sharp look out for all churches on their respective posts, and to arrest all suspicious characters found lurking about the churches. The information which prompted this order has not been made public, but it is supposed to have reference to threats made by the leaders of the Communists in this City against all places of worship which are obnoxious to the principles of the Commune. Since the order was issued, the Police have been carefully watching the churches, but no arrests have been reported as having been made in pursuance of the order.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE ALFRED AND PRINCESS MARIA.

FESTIVITIES IN LONDON AND ST. PETERSBURG—THE MARRIAGE CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT ENGLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Maria was solemnized at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The day is observed as a holiday, and since early morning, when salutes were fired, the streets have been crowded with people.

The festivities in celebration of the event will continue several days. The city is gayly decorated and it will be illuminated to-night, Saturday night, and Sunday night.

On Monday a grand military review will take place in front of the Winter Palace. The troops participating will consist of forty-one battalions of infantry, thirty-seven squadrons of cavalry, and an artillery force of 140 guns.

The weather is delightful and the sleighing splendid.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Flags are displayed from all the public and many private buildings in honor of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh. Windsor Castle, the residence of the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham, and the other buildings occupied by the royal family are profusely decorated with bunting. Throughout the entire country the bells are ringing in honor of the nuptials, and marriage services are being celebrated in the English churches.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The marriage ceremony of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Princess Marie commenced at noon, in the presence of a vast assemblage of guests in the Winter Palace. The various galleries were filled with ladies sumptuously attired. The prevailing costumes were the peculiarly Russian ones, the ladies being mainly in velvet and diamonds, and the men were in uniform, with the exception of the American diplomatists. After assembling, the procession was formed with grand equerries and Chamberlain's officers of the court leading. Then came the Emperor, Empress, Imperial Prince and Princess, the Prince of Wales, Princes Imperial of Germany and Denmark, and Prince Arthur; then the bride and bridegroom, who wore the Russian naval uniform. The bride was splendidly appareled in a long crimson velvet mantle, trimmed with ermine, and wore a diamond coronet. Her train was borne by four pages; then followed in immense procession the imperial family, Princes, Princesses, and Court officials, the imperial Russian Prince wearing the uniform of the Cuirassiers, the Prince of Wales, in scarlet, a British uniform, the Prussian Prince Imperial that of a Russian Colonel, all decorated with the Russian Order of St. Andrew. The Princess of Wales was dressed in dark crimson velvet, with a diamond coronet and collar, and pearl necklace. The imperial German Princess was dressed in the same style. The Russian Princess' dress was of blue velvet and gold, Prince Arthur, in the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, acting as groomsman. All wore silver wedding favors.

The procession, upon reaching the Russian Church, was received by the Metropolitan Head of the Russian Church, the Holy Synod bearing crosses and sacred vessels of holy water. The Emperor conducted the bride and bridegroom to the middle of the church, assuming his station with the Empress immediately behind. Around the bridegroom stood Prince Arthur and the Grand Dukes. The wedding rings borne on golden salvers were deposited on the altar temporarily by the Imperial Confessor until placed on the fingers of the bride and bridegroom. The magnificent chapel was illuminated with innumerable wax candles, the floor covered with a velvet crimson and gold carpet, the pillars and altar covered with gold.

The Greek marriage ceremony was unique. In the absence of music, chants and intoned prayers were given. During the service crowns were held suspended over the heads of the bridal pair, Prince Arthur holding the crown over the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke Sergins that over the bride. The imperial confessor then said:

"Thou servant of God, Alfred Ernest Edward, art crowned for this handmaiden of God, Maria Alexandrovna, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

Prince Arthur becoming tired holding the heavy crown, was relieved. Then the epistle to the Ephesians, fifth chapter and twentieth to twenty-third verses.

After the reading of the epistle was concluded, the gospel of the marriage at Cana of Galilee was read. Then the crowns were removed, the marriage couple walked thrice around the raised dais, holding to the tip of the confessor's robe with one hand, and a candle in the other.

At the conclusion of this ceremony the Sacramental cup was brought forward, blest, and partaken of by the bridal pair, the confessor presenting the cross, which both kissed. The Deacon gave an eloquent admonition on marriage duties. Afterwards a chant was sung by the choir, "Glory to Thee, O Lord!" concluding with the benediction. Thus ended the Greek service.

THE ANGLICAN SERVICE.

The procession then slowly formed, proceeding to the Hall of Alexander, for the Anglican service. Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, officiated. The hall was rather small. The walls decorated with battle pictures. Dean Stanley, who, during the Greek service, wore his Episcopal Doctor of Divinity hood and gown, now appeared at the altar wearing his Episcopal surplice, with the jeweled collar of the Order of the Bath around his neck, assisted by two resident English clergymen.

Members of the English colony, including bankers and merchants, gathered at the left of the altar. Conspicuous among them were Gov. Jewell, American Minister; Lord Loftus, the English Minister, and the Corps Diplomatic. Many of the British wore scarlet uniforms. Especially noticeable was Prince Gortschakoff for his venerable appearance, surrounded by leading members of the Russian nobility, gathered on the right side of the altar. The Episcopal chants were sung by Russian choristers, lads in long crimson dresses.

When the marriage procession entered, the bride was between her father and the bridegroom, with Prince Arthur behind. The service concluded, Dean Stanley warmly congratulated the couple.

Several Roman Catholic dignitaries were present.

During the ceremony at the English chapel, the Empress, being a confirmed invalid and much fatigued, sat down and seemed to be overcome with emotion, holding her handkerchief to her eyes when the married couple came to salute her.

When the crowd dispersed there was a frightful rush on the stairways. There was a wonderful mass of color and decoration, composed of uniforms, turbans, Asiatic flowing robes from Bokhara and Samarkand, the big Cuirassier Guards, with silver helmets surmounted by golden eagles, and the Chamberlains and equerries. Old Gen. Kauffman, the Khiva hero, was entangled in the mass, but, being recognized by the Crown Prince, was instantly rescued.

Much attention was paid by the Russian dignitaries to Governor Jewell and family, who are extremely popular.

Criticism was made on the appearance of the bridegroom. His reserved and solemn manner created an unfavorable impression. The Prince and Princess of Wales' affability was cheered on their coming on the street.

The Police were engaged in driving back the crowd, and Cossack horsemen charged to and fro, clearing the way for the distinguished personages.

The magnificent St. Petersburg Church bell pealed during the day, and salvoes of artillery of one hundred and one guns were fired on the conclusion of the Greek service, all forming an extraordinary combination of ceremony, wealth, pomp, and splendor.

BANQUET AT THE PALACE.

After the marriage ceremony a banquet was given at the palace, Mme. Patti singing. Subsequently a ball was given at St. George's Hall, the Emperor being present.

During the day the weather was sunny and warm, the snow thawing.

There was but a limited display of popular enthusiasm at the illuminations in the public squares. The city in general presented a scene of splendid festivity.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, Earl of Kent, Earl of Ulster, K. G. K. P., &c., second son of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert, was born at Windsor Castle on the 6th of August, 1844, and is consequently in his thirtieth year. It would appear that from his birth the Prince, being the second son, was, in accordance with the traditions of the royal family of England, destined for the navy, and his early education and training were accordingly directed to the pursuit of nautical studies. The early education of the Prince was intrusted to Rev. H. M. Birch, who in 1852 was succeeded by F. W. Gibbs, Esq., C. B. In 1856 the royal student was placed under the special care of Major Cowell, R. E., with whom he proceeded to Geneva, where he spent the Winter of 1856-7, studying modern languages. During his boyhood the Prince had shown a decided taste for everything aquatic—could swim and row well, and climbed with the agility of an old sailor. In fact his preparatory acquirements for entering the naval service were all that could be desired, and the numerous admirers of the young Prince predicted for him a brilliant career, and looked on the second son of Queen Victoria as the royal sailor destined to fill the position of Lord High Admiral of the English navy, a post which had been filled by his ancestors in the days when Britain boasted of her sailor Kings. Having decided on joining the navy, the Prince was placed under the care of Rev H. Jolly, at Alverbank, near Gosport, in 1858, and in the Summer of that year commenced the study of his profession, which he pursued with zeal. He entered the service after a strict and searching examination, and on the 31st of August, 1858, was appointed a naval cadet. The Prince joined the screw steam frigate Euryalus, fifty-one guns, Capt. John Walter Tarleton, C. B., commander, and was, by order of the Queen, treated like all other midshipmen. After a few weeks' leave of absence, Prince Alfred joined his ship for active service, and acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his superior officers. He also served in the St. George on several foreign stations, and, in the course of his cruise, visited the different countries along the shores of the Mediterranean, extending his travels to America and the West Indies. At the age of seventeen the Prince was promoted to a Sub-Lieutenancy, was shortly after made a full Lieutenant, and in 1867 was appointed to the command of his present ship, the Galatea, which sailed from Plymouth Sound on the 26th of February, 1867, and in which he made a long cruise, visiting Australia and the other British colonies. It was while visiting at Sydney, it will be remembered, that the cowardly attempt was made on the life of the Prince by the Fenian O'Donnel, who was hanged for the offense. In December, 1862, the Prince declined the offer of the throne of Greece, and in May, 1866, was created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster. On the 8th of June, in the same year, the Prince took his seat in the House of Lords, and received the freedom of the City of London. On March 2, 1866, his Royal Highness was sworn in as Master of Trinity House. The Prince, who is a great favorite with his family and at court, is a member of White's and the United Service Clubs, where his appearance is well known. On obtaining his majority the Prince received a grant of £15,000 per year from Parliament, to which Queen Victoria added £10,000 per year, and presented him with Gloucester House as a residence. To Prince Alfred the Grand Duchess Maria brings a dowry of 1,000,000 roubles and an annual allowance of £20,000, which will make his Royal Highness one of the wealthiest Princes in Europe. The Prince is heir to his uncle, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Gotha.

THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIA.

The Princess who has just become a member of the royal family of Great Britain, is the only daughter of the Emperor Alexander II., of Russia, and the fifth of a family of seven children. Maria Alexandrovna, Grand Duchess of Russia, was born Oct. 17, 1853, and is therefore in her twenty-first year. There is but little to distinguish her in the eyes of the outside world from the many other Princesses of Europe, not even the fact that she is Colonel of a regiment of lancers. As, however, she is a historical personage, it is interesting to know who she is, and the nature of the new relationships established in the ruling families of Europe by this marriage. It but adds another to the interlacing cords that at this day bind in close consanguinity nearly all the royalties of the Old World, excepting, of course, those of Asia and Africa. The British royal family, sufficiently German before, is, by this union, brought into still closer alliance with German royalty. The present Emperor of Russia is a member of the younger branch of the great German family of Holstein, the elder branch of which is represented by the present King of Denmark. The Holstein-Gottorp, or branch to which the imperial family of Russia belongs, first came to the Russian throne in the person of the Duke Charles-Pierre-Ulrick, who took the title of Peter III., and the younger division descending from Christian-Augustus, Duke and Bishop of Lubeck, gave Kings to Sweden from 1743 to the abdication of Gustavus Adolphus IV., in 1809, and is now represented by the Princes of Wasa and the Grand Dukes of Oldenburg. The House of Holstein, the head of which is the present King of Denmark, has the collateral branch of Holstein-Sonderburg, which subdivides into the houses of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg and Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT IN THIS CITY.

Yesterday in honor of the occasion of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh with the Princess Marie, the Grand Duchess of Russia, the British and Russian national colors were unfurled from the offices of the Consuls of both nations. The shipping in the harbor belonging to England and Russia were also tastefully decked out with banners presenting a very pleasing appearance. The Cunard vessels on the Jersey side were also neatly trimmed with bunting, but other than this the occasion was not in any way noticed.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

DISSOLUTION—ADDRESS OF MR. GLADSTONE TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 24—5 A. M.—Parliament is dissolved by royal decree.

Premier Gladstone has issued an address to his constituents at Greenwich asking for reëlection, and announcing that the Queen has been pleased to accept the advice of her Ministers to dissolve the present Parliament immediately, and summon a new one, to meet on the 5th day of March, 1874.

In his address, Mr. Gladstone gives as a reason for this measure that since the defeat of the Government upon the Irish higher education question by the concurrent efforts of the leaders of the opposition and the Catholic Prelacy in Ireland, the Government has not been possessed of sufficient authority to carry out great legislative measures. Its experience during the recess of Parliament has not indicated that any improvement in its position was probable. The chief of the opposition having refused to accept office on the defeat of the Government, and the Cabinet feeling that they have not the support which every Ministry ought to enjoy, an appeal to the people is the proper remedy for such a state of things. The advantage of a dissolution at the present moment is that the estimates are so far advanced that the Government is able to promise a surplus of £5,000,000 sterling, with which it intends to abolish the income tax and to relieve local taxation.

Among the matters likely to come before Parliament are the readjustment of the Educational act, the improvement of local government, and of the Land, Game, and Liquor laws.

The address promises a large measure of relief from duties on articles entering into general consumption, and expresses a hope for the speedy assimilation of the county with the borough franchise.

A COUNCIL TO BE HELD ON MONDAY.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Queen will probably hold a Council on Monday, when the dissolution of Parliament will be formally proclaimed and new elections ordered, which are to be completed in thirty-five days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEWS OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Jan. 24—6 A. M.—Special dispatches from St. Petersburg, describing the marriage ceremonies, say the bride was visibly agitated.

The city was splendidly illuminated.

The English festivities are generally postponed until the arrival of the bridal couple. Excepting by special services, salutes, and peals of bells, London took little notice. The provinces manifested greater joy. In most of the provincial towns there were banquets, processions, peals of bells, bonfires, and gatherings. Edinburgh was brilliantly illuminated. In many places the American trophies were removed.

MR. WHALLEY, M. P., FINED FOR CONTEMPT, AND IMPRISONED IN DEFAULT OF PAYMENT—GEN. SICKLES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Mr. George H. Whalley, member of Parliament, appeared before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, in the Court of Queen's Bench, to-day, to answer a charge of contempt of court, in writing to the press persisting in the truthfulness of the testimony of Jean Luie on his examination as a witness for the defendant in the Tichborne case. He was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of £250 and be imprisoned until paid. Mr. Whalley refused to pay the fine, and left the court in the custody of officers. There was great excitement in the room when he departed.

Mr. Sickles, late United States Minister at Madrid, is expected in this city at an early day.

THE MARETZEK-LUCCA SUIT—WHITBY ABBEY DAMAGED BY FIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Max Maretzek having brought suit against Pauline Lucca for breaking contract, the case came before Judge Malins to-day. The banker Seligman, on the part of the defendant, paid into the court $16,000, whereupon a stay of proceedings was agreed to.

Whitby Abbey has been badly damaged by fire.

SPAIN.

A CARLIST RUMOR.

BAYONNE, Jan. 23.—It is rumored here that the Carlists have entered Santander.

FRANCE.

THE GAMBETTA-HAENTJENS QUARREL SETTLED.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The quarrel between MM. Gambetta and Haentjens has been settled, both parties withdrawing offensive expressions.

ITALY.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

ROME, Jan. 23.—The Pope is again slightly ill.

CUBA.

DISORDERLY SCENES IN THE TACON—OFFICERS COMPELLED TO WEAR UNIFORMS HEREAFTER—DEFEAT OF A SPANISH COLUMN.

HAVANA, Jan. 22, via KEY WEST, Jan. 23.—Owing to the disorderly behavior of several military officers during a late performance at the Tacon Theatre, Captain General Jovellar issued an order, which was read yesterday, prohibiting all officers from condemning or applauding theatrical performances, and compelling them hereafter to appear in uniform at the theatre, so that they can be distinguished.

It is reported that the insurgents have defeated Gen. Portilla's column, and that Portilla is coming to Havana to confer with the Captain General.

THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

MANCHESTER, N. J., Jan. 23.—There is a prospect of a speedy end of the strike. Receiver Stockton arrived to-day, and told over 200 employes that, although he could not pay wages due them for work done last year, he has power to lease the road, and to require a specification in the lease whereby the back pay will be given to the men as fast as the money can be made. The wages will be paid three times a month. He expects to lease the road next to persons with whom he is now negotiating. It is said that they are W. S. Sarden and O. B. Kinne.

The men say that the road can only be made profitable by the lessees also getting control of the Sandy Hook and Vineland branches, as these are the only outlets to New-York and Philadelphia, and are controlled by Jay Gould. If a lease cannot be effected next week, the Receiver asks the men to assist him in running the road until enough money can be made to pay them.

The men answered that they could see no other way to get their money, and consented to resume work, and Gen. Stockton hopes to run trains next week. He then went to Newark to see Chancellor Williamson, that the nine days' wages due [illegible] for work done [illegible] The [illegible] people quietly dispersed.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 23.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented asking that the bridge across the Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, be opened to all railroads; amendment of the law in relation to fines and moities under the Custom-house laws; the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT—PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, presented a petition asking Congress to appoint a committee to examine into the manner in which the affairs of the Government of the District of Columbia are conducted, and especially those of the Board of Public Works, and that the petitioners be allowed to be present by counsel at such investigation. In presenting the petition, Mr. Thurman said it was signed by many respectable people of the District of Columbia, and contained grave charges against the District Government. He did not propose at this time to offer any resolution for the appointment of such committee, but he had been told that the evidence would be submitted to sustain the charges, and it would be time enough then to offer the resolution. He thought the petition should be printed, so the people could see its contents, and therefore moved that it be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said he had no desire to object to the petition, but he thought it useless to print it. It would be printed in the papers here, and as the District of Columbia is only seven miles square there was far less reason why the petition should not be printed, as it was not of general interest. He did not wish to diminish the effect of the petition, but thought it unnecessary to print it.

Mr. THURMAN said as to the foundation of the charges he expressed no opinion whatever, but he thought it right to print the petition.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said Congress was called upon every year to pay large sums of money to the Board of Public Works, and all information possible should be made public.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he did not think it right to print these charges until they should be supported by testimony. His colleague (Thurman) had said in due time the testimony would be presented. Then it would be time enough to print them; but it was not right to give them publicity now.

The motion to print the petition was referred to the Committee on Printing.

ALCOHOLIC COMMISSION.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably on the petitions asking the appointment of a commission to investigate as to traffic and manufacture of alcoholic liquors, the House bill to accomplish the object having already been reported upon favorably.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the same committee, reported favorably on the House bill to abolish the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and it was placed on the calendar.

A RHODE ISLAND GUN.

Mr. KELLY, of Oregon, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the State of Rhode Island a gun marked "Battery B, First Regiment R. I. Light Artillery." The bill was passed.

NEW BILLS.

Among the bills introduced were the following: To provide for the establishment of an international commission, and to otherwise provide for safety in sea travel; donating certain condemned cannon to the soldiers' monument at Biddeford, Me.; and to provide for cheap transportation by way of the great lakes of the North-west.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, in introducing a bill to facilitate the distribution of public documents, said he acknowledged the fact that the franking privilege being abolished caused great inconvenience on account of the inability to distribute public documents to colleges and State libraries wanting them. His bill contemplated a reduction of postage to twenty-five cents per volume, and dispensed with prepayment of postage upon them. The bill was referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

THE NEW-ORLEANS TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

The bill to facilitate the execution of and to protect certain public works of improvement at the month of the Mississippi River was taken up. It directs the Secretary of War to assume full control over the particular channel at the month of the Mississippi River, in course of excavation, and authorizes that officer to establish such regulations respecting the use of or passage through such channel as he shall deem needful to protect the channel, facilitate the excavation, and the punishment of persons violating such regulations by a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment of not more than six months, or both.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said, though fully in favor of the improvement, he thought it was not in the power of Congress to delegate authority to the Secretary of War or any other officer to make regulations, the violation of which should be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, said the object of the bill was to remove one of the most shameless monopolies existing in the United States. He had heard of nothing approaching the monopoly which held in its grasp the mouth of the Mississippi River. The Tow-boat Company did not want the channel deepened, for the reason that it was to their interest to have vessels stuck in the mud there so they could receive so much per hour during the time employed in getting them off, in addition to the tonnage fee. On one occasion when Capt. Howell, the officer under the War Department in charge of the excavation, had made some progress, two boats coming up with a huge vessel ran aground across the channel, thus blocking it, and preventing any further progress of the excavation for weeks. Capt. Howell was compelled to leave the South-west Pass on account of obstructions put there by the Tow-boat Company, and begin work upon another, but they followed him there, and obstructed that also.

Mr. THURMAN said he agreed with the Senator from Minnesota as to the abuses there, but thought it the duty of Congress to make regulations and prescribe punishment, not to delegate the power to the Secretary of War.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, (Mr. Anthony in the chair,) said he had been in New-Orleans last season and indorsed all that had been said by the Senator from Minnesota, (Windom,) but he thought it unconstitutional for Congress to delegate any such power as the bill proposed to the Secretary of War. The bill was void on its face, and he believed if it passed, no penalties could be recovered under it. All wanted to see the improvement of the work referred to, but he would not sit here and vote for a bill which would be perfectly useless after its passage.

Mr. CONKLING said he could not see how it was within the power of Congress to undertake such legislation as this. Congress has power to prescribe punishment for interfering with the mails, &c., but it has no authority to delegate that power to the Postmaster General. Congress could not confer upon any executive or ministerial officer or any body else the discretion to determine what shall and what shall not constitute felony or misdemeanor, and then set Grand Juries to work. Such legislation must rest upon some reasoning beyond his conception. Congress must prescribe the penalties, but could not confer upon the Secretary of War police powers.

Mr. THURMAN said the best thing to do was to pass a general law protecting all our rivers and harbors from obstruction, or any interference with public works.

After some further discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The resolution reported by the Finance Committee came up.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, spoke of the evils of a depreciated currency, and advocated free banking on a gold basis. The issue of any more currency, he contended, would be an evil. No matter how much should be issued, fifty millions or a hundred millions, men would get in debt more, and another crash would follow. Let a step be taken toward specie payment. In time of peace and prosperity Congress ought not to encourage any speculation by dealing out more money. He thought we could stand efforts toward a return to specie payment now, but if a step be taken backward it could not be retraced.

Mr. WRIGHT moved the pending resolution be laid aside informally, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill to abolish the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. LOGAN objected.

Mr. [illegible] said he [illegible] gentlemen desired to speak, but were not ready to go on to-day.

Mr. SHERMAN said, while he was anxious to get the vote of the Senate on the resolution as soon as possible, he had no desire to cut off any debate, as the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Morton) would bring up his privileged question—the Louisiana case—on Monday. He (Mr. Sherman) moved that the further consideration of the financial resolutions be postponed till Tuesday next. It was so ordered.

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL BONDS.

The bill to pay the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal was taken up and passed. It provides that the appropriation of March 3, 1873, be continued in full force and made applicable to the payment of the debts of said canal, and so much as may be necessary shall be applied to the payment of the interest as it accrues, and the principal of the outstanding bonds of the company as they mature; provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase and pay for any of said bonds at their market price, not above par, whenever he deems it for the interest of the United States. The bill further authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of said canal, and all property, real and personal, of said company, within thirty days from the passage of the act, as the property of the United States, subject, however, to a mortgage or lien on said property in favor of the Trustees under said mortgage, and holders of bonds issued under it. The Secretary is authorized to pay the Directors for the stock held by them, and to cause full examination of all receipts and disbursements of the company to be made, and to collect, and, if necessary, sue for any money due to or held for the company by the Directors or the Trustees under said mortgage. The bill also provides that the canal and property appertaining thereto shall be held for the common use and benefit of the people of the United States, free of all tolls and charges except such as are necessary to pay the current expenses of the said canal, and for the present year they shall be at the rate of 10 cents per ton capacity on vessels propelled by steam, and 5 cents per ton on other vessels. And, to ascertain what rates will pay current expenses after the present year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, on the first Monday in January in each year, ascertain from the expenditures of the previous year what tolls will probably pay expenses for the current year, and fix the rate of tolls thus ascertained to be charged for the current year.

POST ROUTES.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Post Route bill, the question being on Mr. Pratt's amendment declaring all bridges heretofore, or hereafter to be erected over navigable rivers in the United States, or over lakes, or the outlets of lakes, or over arms of the sea, or other bodies of water, and all public roads established, or hereafter to be established in the States or territories, and used as public highways, to be post roads, provided that no service shall be ordered on the routes until after an examination and the report of an agent of the Post Office Department, and that, in the judgment of the Postmaster General, such service is demanded by the public convenience and necessity.

Mr. MORTON opposed the amendment, and expressed the opinion that it would be delegating the power of Congress to the Postmaster General. Congress alone had the power to establish Post Offices and post roads, and it could not be conferred upon any one.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, also opposed the amendment. He said if every cow-path in the country was to be opened up and declared a mail route, he thought the duties of the Postmaster General would be overwhelming; besides large expenditures would be required.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to insert in line six, after the word "highways," the words "on leading from one town to another, or from one village to another, or from any railroad depot to a town or village." This was agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Pratt, as amended by Mr. Morrill, was then rejected.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment that from and after June 30, 1874, the transportation in the mails of all bound books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, and general merchandise, should be discontinued. In advocating the adoption of this amendment, he spoke of the great inconvenience resulting to the postal service from transporting freight through the mails. In some instances snakes and alligators were sent by mail, and in one case, a bee-hive.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said the adoption of the amendment of the gentleman from California (Mr. Sargent) would be of great benefit to the postal service. The amount of freight carried through the postal service was overwhelming.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he doubted that the Postmaster General desired the passage of that amendment. Some means should be furnished for sending books throughout the country, and he had been told by the Postmaster General, within a few days past, that he intended to reduce the postage on books.

Mr. RAMSAY appealed to the gentleman from California (Mr. Sargent) to withdraw the amendment. It had always been the practice of the Senate not to put general legislation in a Postal Route bill, and he hoped the amendment would be offered at some other time.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was passed.

At 4 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Conkling, the Senate went into executive session, and, after three-quarters of an hour, the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning hour was occupied in the call of committees for reports of a private character, which were all referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The House then resumed the consideration of the West Virginia contested election case.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

At 2 o'clock P. M., as by previous arrangement, the House proceeded to the consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia. The only business reported was a bill in reference to the education of the blind of the District, and that, after discussion, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then resumed consideration of the West Virginia election case, but, without coming to a vote, the House, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

To-morrow's session is to be for general debate.

WORK SUSPENDED ON EAST RIVER REEFS.

The drilling and blasting operations lately carried on in the East River, under the supervision of Gen. Newton, for the removal of "Diamond" and "Coenties" reefs, the rock off Bridge street near the Navy-yard and the dangerous reef off Nineteenth street, have been suspended for want of the necessary funds. The operations for the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions are, also, considerably retarded, and men had to be discharged owing to similar circumstances. The rock at Bridge street is a very dangerous reef, lying near the entrance to the Navy-yard, is covered with seventeen feet of water at low water-mark, and is in the way of vessels of heavy draft. The Spanish frigate Arapiles went on this reef after leaving the Navy-yard, but she could have easily avoided the danger had her Captain taken a pilot on board. The reef off Nineteenth street is a more serious obstruction than that at Bridge street. It has a wreck sunk alongside of it, and a ship named the East Bridge struck on it last Summer. The Harbor Commissioners, having resolved to survey this reef and ascertain the condition of the sunken vessel, and finding themselves unprovided with any funds properly applicable to that purpose, were obliged to solicit individual subscriptions from leading merchants and skippers, in order to carry on their explorations. Gen. Newton has sent a requisition to the Chief of his department, asking for an appropriation of $450,000, to enable him to remove the dangerous reefs in the East River, the necessity for so doing being more urgent than the completion of the works at Hell Gate.

SOROSIS.

The ladies' club, Sorosis, will soon celebrate its sixth birthday, and its members, 200 in number, will hold their annual feast on the occasion. Prof. Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College, will be the orator of the day, and Mrs. Clymer is to write the poem for the occasion. The Philanthropic Committee of Sorosis has had its attention called to the Free Dormitory for Women, established by the "Fraternals," and a donation of $50 was given from the funds of the club in aid of the Free Dormitory; in addition to which a weekly contribution of $12, raised by subscription among the members, has been guaranteed to aid in the sustainment of the charity. At the semi-monthly morning meetings of Sorosis, held at Delmonico's, papers are read by the several committees on art matters, reviews of current literature, the advance of science, and all movements pertaining to human interest and welfare are freely discussed by the lady members. The prose and verse contributions of members are also reviewed and criticised, and interesting debates, governed by strict parliamentary rule, usually ensue. At the monthly receptions of the club gentlemen are permitted to be present. This week Mrs. George [illegible] entertained the club at her residence, and the presiding [illegible]

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 23.

The special order, the consideration of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, came up after the reading of the journal.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Rep.) renewed the motion of Mr. Gross (Dem.) to strike out section 4 of article 3 of the proposed amendments. He gave it as his opinion that the section could be stricken out without jeopardizing the remainder of the proposed amendment.

Mr. GANSON (Dem.) argued that it was competent to strike out the section. It was an unjust provision, as it would produce an inequality in the Legislature. He argued that the action of the Senate was not final; the people, at the polls, will approve or reject the amendments. The simple question of duty of the Senate was to revise the proposed amendments, and place them before the people to vote upon. The speaker also argued against the new judiciary article, claiming that it would be unjust to the voters of the large districts of the State.

Mr. LORD (Dem.) said the proposed amendments to the Constitution were conceived in inequality. He criticised very sharply the position of Gov. Hoffman in one of his messages recommending certain of the proposed amendments, remarking that at that time Gov. Hoffman was surrounded by bad men, who had control of the City of New-York, and were endeavoring to extend their power over the State. He gave statistics of the occupations of the members of the recent Constitutional Commission, showing that not one farmer was a member, not a person coming directly from the masses of the people.

Mr. WOOD (Rep.) remarked that he had heard no reason or argument given establishing the power of the Senate to strike out or amend the proposed amendments. He suggested that the only way to solve the question was to submit the section under dispute separately to the people for their approval or rejection.

Mr. PARMENTER (Dem.) said the Legislature clearly had the power to strike out the fourth section. The Democratic Party was opposed to it. The proposition was an unfair one, and he was glad to see many Republican Senators voting to strike it out.

Mr. COE (Dem.) argued that the fourth section would prove a great injustice to the people of the southern portion of the State. His county would roll up a majority against it which would probably carry down all that was good in the entire article by the passage of this section. Kings County would have but one Senator. This would be a great injustice to the people of that district. The motion to strike out was carried by ayes 26, nays 2, Messrs. Selkreg and King voting in the negative.

Mr. LEDWITH (Dem.) moved to strike out the proposed amendments in section 18, article 6, relative to judicial officers of courts not of record in New-York and Brooklyn. The amendments propose to give the power of appointment to the Governor.

Mr. GANSON argued in favor of striking out. He said it would not be just to submit to the people of the State at large a question affecting New-York and Brooklyn alone.

Messrs. GROSS, COE, and LEDWITH said the feeling was unanimous among the Senators from those districts in favor of striking out the proposed amendments in section 18.

The motion to strike out was carried by yeas 28, nay 1, Mr. Selkreg voting nay.

The question of agreeing with the report of the committee, as amended, coming up, it was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Booth, Bradley, Coe, Cole, Connolly, Dow, Ganson, Gross, Kellogg, King, Lowery, McGowan, Middleton, Robertson, Thompson, Wagner, Wellman, Wood, Woodin—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Dayton, Fox, Jacobs, Johnson, Ledwith, Lord, Parmenter, Ray, Selkreg—9.

The Chair presented the report of the State Treasurer; also of the Auditor of the Canal Department.

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill providing for taking testimony in divorce cases publicly.

A report was also received from the same committee adversely to the bill allowing a rate of interest equal to twelve per cent. in the City of New-York. Mr. King argued in favor of the bill. He would go further, and leave the borrower and lender to fix their own rates. The reports were agreed to and the bills rejected.

The same committee also reported adversely on the bill relative to Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and on the bill for the payment of counsel in certain cases, and on the bill proposing to allow persons practicing in the United States courts to practice in the courts of this State. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LEDWITH—To incorporate the American Mortgage Company.

By Mr. THOMPSON—For the payment of canal damages to James Whalon.

By Mr. FOX—Providing that section 3 of chapter 423, of the laws of 1873, be amended to read as follows: The several officers and attendants of said court may be removed at pleasure, and any vacancy may be filled by the said court.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill providing that no appeal shall be taken to the Court of Appeals where the amount in the proceedings does not exceed $500.

Mr. LEDWITH's bill names as first corporators of the American Mortgage Company, Wm. Bogden, Chas. Butter, Robert B. Roosevelt, Chas. J. Condor, W. L. Scudder, Jr., and Wm. B. Draper. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The company may loan money on personal property, &c.

The Assembly bill to appropriate $2,000,000 to resume work at once on the new Capitol building was received and referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator WOOD, Chairman of the committee, said that the committee will carefully consider the report of the work before any additional appropriation is recommended.

BILLS PROGRESSED.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes in the towns of the State.

Authorizing the City of Rochester to issue its bonds in aid of the State Line Railroad.

Mr. WOOD offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be authorized and directed to examine into the management and the expenditures of such institutions or building commissions as last year received, or this year are applying for, appropriations from the State Treasury, with power to send for persons and papers.

Adjourned until Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

As a special order the House went into committee on the bill to amend the act relative to the powers and duties of the Public Park Commissioners, of New-York. The bill transfers the powers and duties to the Common Council.

After an explanation by Mr. C. S. SPENCER, that in his opinion the jurisdiction ought to rest with the Park Commissioners, but as all appeared to be agreed upon the bill, he would support it, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. DALY asked consent that the bill be now read and passed, but the Chair objected.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER presented a petition from the bank-tellers of New-York and Brooklyn, asking that they be exempted from jury duty, which he had read.

Mr. MELVIN presented a petition of stone-cutters, asking that the stone used in the new Capitol building be cut on the Capitol ground at Albany, and not in any other State. It was read.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. PRINCE—To enable aliens to hold real estate. Also, authorizing the appointment of clerks in Marine Courts in New-York.

Mr. EASTMAN reported adversely on a bill to amend the charter of the City of Buffalo. The report was agreed to and the bill rejected. It proposed to transfer a portion of the duties of the District Attorney to his Deputy.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Controller of the City of New-York to issue bonds to pay bonds heretofore issued.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER moved an amendment requiring the assent of three members of the Board of Estimate. This was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The concurrent resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution relative to the elective franchise was announced.

Mr. BEEBE moved to strike out the preamble and explanatory resolutions as non-essential.

Mr. PRINCE admitted they were not essential, still it was customary to attach them, and he thought the custom should be adhered to.

Mr. BEEBE's motion was passed.

The resolution relative to the Legislature was announced.

Mr. WEED moved to strike out the clause requiring a census every four years, and a debate was had similar to that in the Senate on the same article.

Mr. BATCHELLER moved to recommit the resolution without instructions, so that the committee may report an article which will receive the approbation of all. Carried.

The resolution to amend article 4, having reference to the Executive Department, was announced.

Mr. WEED moved to restore the term of office of Governor to two years instead of making it three. He also moved to strike out the part giving power to the Governor to veto parts of bills.

The motion was lost and the resolution adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. EASTMAN—Authorizing railroads of other States to hold real estate in this State.

By Mr. ALBERGER—Extending the act for the better security of mechanics to the County of Erie excepting the City of Buffalo; also, to exempt the County of Erie from the provisions of the act to regulate the fees of Coroners, and for the making of, and compensation for, post-mortem examinations; also, to authorize the Grand Trunk Railway Company to purchase and hold real estate; also, to amend the Buffalo Police act. It makes more precincts, and increases the powers of the Commissioners.

By Mr. OAKLEY—Amending the charter of the Cotton Exchange of New-York.

By Mr. LEAKE—Allowing members of the Legislature to hold office under the Government of New-York.

Mr. BENNETT offered a resolution calling on the Controller for reports of the amount due from County Treasurers. Adopted.

Mr. OAKLEY introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Cotton and Produce Exchange Clearing-house Association, of the City of New-York, which gives privileges to the association the same as those held by safe deposit companies.

Mr. LINCOLN presented a petition of John T. Furbeck, claiming the seat in the Assembly held by Charles Simon, from Onondaga. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

THE NEW OCEAN STEAM-SHIP ODER.

The new steam-ship Oder, the last built for the North German Lloyds Steam-ship Company, plying between this port and Bremen, calling at Southampton, was launched on Monday last, on the Clyde, from the ship-building yard of Messrs. Caird & Co., Greenock. The Neckar was launched a few days previous, and will, along with the Oder, be placed on the line in a few months. The Oder was built specially for speed and comfort, and is the most gorgeously fitted-out vessel of the fleet belonging to this line, which now numbers thirty-two vessels. She is 351 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and 36 feet in extreme depth; tonnage, 3,500; horse-power, 600. She will be commanded by Capt. Oterndorp, now of the steam-ship Main. Her saloon is 30 by 40 feet, and is very elaborately fitted up. It will accommodate 120 passengers. Her steerage arrangements are superior to any of the older vessels of the line, and will comfortably accommodate 590 persons.

TAMMANY POLITICIANS QUARRELING.

The Tammany Democrats of the Twentieth Assembly District are in trouble. Sheriff William C. Conner, backed by the Sparta Club, of which the father of George S. Miller, the indicted Ring carpenter, is President, has long ruled the district without important opposition. Since Mr. Conner has become Sheriff he has inaugurated a species of despotism in the party organization of the district against which its members are now in open rebellion. At a meeting of the newly-elected District Committee last week, he wanted to have a particular man elected as Chairman. Three-fourths of the committee were opposed to the man. Conner refused to entertain motions, but, finding that he could not carry his point, he left the chair, which he occupied as temporary Chairman, in disgust. Washington R. Nichols was then voted Chairman of the committee, and his friends now claim that he was permanently elected. The dissafected ones held a meeting last night in Third avenue, near Forty-eighth street, and made a declaration of independence. The meeting was to have been held at the Democratic head-quarters, No. 824 Third avenue, but Mr. Conner, who has the key of that place, refused to give it up, and the meeting had to be held elsewhere. Mr. Washington R. Nichols, who presided over the deliberations last night, stated this fact, and read the correspondence between himself and Mr. Conner concerning the matter. He also stated that those present constituted the regular committee of the Twentieth Assembly District, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Conner refused to recognize them as such. On the roll being called it was found that 133 persons out of 233 elected as the committee at the recent primary election answered to their names. A series of resolutions embodying the sentiments of the opponents of Sheriff Conner was then read. The resolutions set forth that Wm. C. Conner, while acting as temporary Chairman of a meeting of the District Committee on the 15th instant, "persistently endeavored to foist upon the organization a man as permanent Chairman who was not a legally constituted member of the committee" in place of one who was duly elected by the votes of the district. Such action, it is avowed, "is subversive of the cardinal principles of the Democratic Party, and savors too much of Cæsarism," and it is declared that the members of the organization have rights and interests which they will uphold against the arbitrary dictation of the mere temporary Chairman. It was therefore resolved that Mr. Conner deserved condemnation for his action in trying to force the committee to accept John D. Reynert, who is not a member, as its Chairman, and that the one-man power, which was exercised in the days of the Ring, and which Conner is now attempting to again put in practice, should be resisted. The whole subject is to be referred to the Tammany Committee on Organization for settlement. After the adoption of the resolutions, and a display of much enthusiasm, the meeting adjourned. There appears to be a great deal of feeling against Mr. Conner because of his action in this matter, and it was stated last night that if he continues in the way he has begun he will not have left a corporal's guard of followers in the district. Mr. Conner's friends say that he is indifferent with his influence as Sheriff to all opposition, and so it is a pretty fight as it stands.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Francis Ward, against whom two indictments had been found for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods, pleaded guilty to one charge, and was sent to State Prison for three years....William Edwards pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....A one-armed youth named Henry Weaver, charged with the larceny of $50 from Edward B. Grant, of No. 62 Broadway, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for four years....David Kinley, a juvenile pickpocket, charged with stealing fifty cents from Henry Hewe, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....The court directed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in the case of Mary Miller, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, whose husband had already pleaded guilty and is now in State Prison....Patrick Rodgers, indicted for an attempted burglary on the premises of Sammis & Sons, No. 162 Grand street, on the night of the 15th inst., having been discovered in the act of breaking open the door, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for two years and six months....George A. Moss pleaded guilty to burglary, and was remanded for sentence....Peter Pidgeon, jointly indicted with Thomas Garney for burglary in the first degree, in breaking into the restaurant of Gustave Ries, No. 54 Chrystie street, on the night of the 4th of January, was tried and acquitted. Garney pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

MASKED BURGLARS SENT TO STATE PRISON.

John Williams and John Patterson, each aged about twenty years, were placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Sutherland, charged with burglary and grand larceny. It appeared from the evidence that on the night of the 15th of January the jewelry store of Mark Davis, at No. 115 South street, was broken open and rifled, and a number of watch movements, studs, collar-buttons, eye-glasses, and a pearl box stolen therefrom. Next morning the prisoners were arrested by Officer Clark, of the Third Precinct, on a charge of stealing a barrel of flour from No. 2,266 Third avenue, and taken to the station-house. On being searched a number of watch movements, a pearl box, studs, collar-buttons, and other articles of jewelry, which were identified by Mr. Davis as the property stolen from his store, together with a revolver and two black masks, were found on the persons of the prisoners. The prisoners took the stand and testified in their own behalf. Patterson swore that the articles had been given to him by Williams. This was admitted by Williams, who said he found the property and burglarious accessories at Nineteenth street in a valise which he had thrown away. Williams also admitted that he had stolen the barrel of flour at Harlem, after several unsuccessful attempts to obtain employment. The jury found both prisoners guilty, but recommended Patterson to mercy. Williams was sent to State Prison for five years, and Patterson, in consideration of the recommendation of the jury, was only sent to the same institution for two years.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Hon. Saul Samuels, Postmaster General of New South Wales, during his recent visit to this country, concluded a postal convention with Postmaster General Creswell, and the first mail under this convention arrived Thursday from Liverpool in the steam-ship City of Montreal. It contained 103 bags, and in five minutes after its arrival Postmaster James had it on trucks on its way to Jersey City, where it was dispatched via Allenton to San Francisco. The first of the new line of steamers from San Francisco to New South Wales leaves on the 31st inst. By the convention just concluded, there will be a saving of twenty-two days effected. Under the old system, by which the New South Wales mails were dispatched via the Isthmus of Suez, it took sixty days for the mails to arrive at their destination. Under the new plan it is calculated that the service can be performed in thirty-eight days....The Irish mails, which were to have been forwarded from this port by the steam-ship Celtic to-day, will be taken out by the Inman steamer City of Montreal, as the Celtic has not arrived, having become disabled last week. When the accident to the Celtic became known, Mr. Inman at once tendered the Montreal, by cable, to the Post Office authorities, and his offer was accepted. The mails for Great Britain leave by the steam-ship Donau.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED LABORERS.

Since Sunday last between 300 and 400 destitute immigrants have been supplied with plenty of beef soup and bread every afternoon, in accordance with the instructions of the Castle Garden Committee. Col. Coonan, Superintendent of the Landing Bureau, attends to this matter, and sees that each person is properly supplied by the restaurant-keepers, in the rotunda of the building. The crowd of hungry persons who present themselves each evening is composed of representatives of all nations. The majority are Germans and Irish. Their appearance is miserable in the extreme, some of them being without sufficient clothing. To-day the Commissioners will send off the first batch, numbering 200, in the steam-ship New-Orleans, for North Carolina, and next week 200 more will be sent off, and so on until all the able-bodied men on Ward's Island and those who seek shelter at Castle Garden are disposed of. Employment has been promised to all those who are willing to work.

A MISSING MERCHANT.

Joseph A. Sweetser, an old and respected merchant of this City, aged sixty-five years, left the Madison Square Hotel on Wednesday at 7:30 o'clock P. M., since which time nothing has been heard of him. His friends are seeking in every way to find some clue to his whereabouts. On Saturday last, 17th inst., he fell upon the ice and received a blow upon his head which produced a violent headache, and, it is feared, affected his brain. The blow was near the temple, on the right side, and caused a discoloration around it.

THE IRON TRADE.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1874.

The very excellent geographical location of this City of Cleveland, makes it a shipping point of great importance for iron ores. Not only is it a central point for the ores of the Lake Superior region, but it is an excellent point from which to distribute the rich magnetic ores of Lake Champlain, and a considerable amount of ore from Canada, having, as it has, the very great advantage of a return freight of coal from the vast bituminous deposits of the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys. From this city, then, one can obtain a pretty fair estimate of the status of the Lake Superior iron-ore market. At the moment the outlook is not by any means a sunshiny one. The whole region, like nearly all, if not all, the other great iron districts, appears to have been in a state of over-stimulated growth, and presented consequent opportunities for havoc such as the riotous soul of the god of panics loveth. The large profits accruing to the owners of blast furnaces favorably situated in the coal regions, operated naturally to stimulate the erection of furnaces, and, consequently, the opening up and development of our deposits. In this way, the number of stacks in the Shenango Valley alone has, within the last three years, been increased from eleven to thirty-three. The blast-furnace and rolling-mill men had an exceedingly prosperous year in 1872, and they fully antisipated as much or more prosperity in 1873. Heavy contracts for ore were made long in advance in all directions, and every preparation made for a very busy season. Increased facilities for mining and transportation were provided, and the mining companies generally made unusually large outlays in order to be able to fulfill their contracts. In September came the panic, and the inevitable consequences to the iron trade of this district of a too rapid growth. The consumers of pig-iron were compelled to suspend operations, and the consumers of ore had to follow their example. The ore companies found out that they had not only contracted to deliver a large quantity of ore which their customers no longer wanted, but that they had to face considerable difficulties in obtaining prompt payment, or, in some cases, any payment for ores already delivered. The furnaces were put out of blast, and contracts were repudiated and annulled in all directions. This was ostensibly on the ground of the excessive prices for which the contracts for the ore had been made; an absurdity on the face of it, as the high price of ore was caused by the heavy demand and the increased cost in meeting so heavy a demand. The fact is that inflation and railroad speculation had given an unnatural and dangerous impetus to iron manufacture and production, and had brought about fictitious market values. But what is the prospect of the ore men to-day! Many of the furnaces are blown out, and are likely to remain so, the falling off in the demand for pig metal, as well as the high prices of ore ruling last season, preventing any of the furnaces from running except at an absolute loss. Many furnaces have enough stock of iron piled up to last their demand for some months without much difficulty; and they must make a heavy loss upon it. The price of number one red specular ore from Lake Superior for 1873, delivered free on board at Cleveland, was $12 to $12 50 per gross ton, an advance of from $4 to $5 over the prices of former years. What the price for this season will be has not yet transpired, but a marked reduction is inevitable—probably of $2 50 to $3 50 per gross ton, delivered free on board at Cleveland. The fact that there is but a limited quantity of number one red specular ores produced in this region, and that the leaner varieties of hematite and mixed ores are not in the same request, insures to the number one red specular ore a value that will always assert itself in the market, as the first under contract for the season's delivery. This will be readily understood when it is considered that such ore, when well mined, yields from sixty-five to seventy per cent. of iron in the blast furnace. Indeed it is customary to compute that three tons of ore will produce two tons of pig metal. But the leaner varieties of ore, with a yield rarely exceeding forty-five per cent. of iron, cost just as much for freight, loading, and unloading. Hence the enhanced value of the higher grades and the far more certain demand for them.

The shipments of Lake Superior ores in 1873 were considerably heavier than those of 1872. They are estimated to have amounted to 1,050,000 tons. The local furnaces probably consumed some 150,000 tons more, thus bringing the figures of the year's production of ore up to 1,200,000 tons. That the production of 1874 will show a considerable falling off there is no doubt, though I judge, from what I learn from good authority, that the lessening of production will not be nearly so great as many anticipate. There is, of course, no denying that the furnace men have not only got stacks of pig-metal, but also stacks of ore on hand. There is, too, no denying that the rolling-mill men are under no necessity to buy pig-metal unless the price suits them. The demand for manufactured iron is not likely to be so brisk as all that. Still the uses and purposes to which iron is put now-a-days are so varied that a fair general demand would seem to be but natural, even if the speculative demand remain as slack as it is at present. There has been a good deal of wholesome blood-letting, cutting, and cauterizing, &c., in the iron trade during the past three months, and things are getting into a far more healthy condition. The recovery may be slow and profits small, but any one who is at all acquainted with the vast mineral resources of this country will be under no apprehension as to the future of its iron trade. The Lake Superior ores are among the finest in the country and will have all their fair share in any demand, heavy or light, in 1874. Let us see what that demand is likely to be.

The following table shows the estimated probable production of all the principal mines of this region for the season of 1874. It has been compiled from the most reliable source of information, and will, unless some unforeseen movement takes place in the iron market, be found to have been based on correct data at the end of the season. There are several small mines, producing hematite and lean ores of an insignificant amount, which are not included in it.

Names of Mines.	Gross Tons of Ore Raised.
Allen	5,000
*Barnum	40,000
Champion	70,000
*Cleveland	100,000
Edwards	20,000
Foster	15,000
Gubben	10,000
*Jackson	90,000
Keystone	10,000
*Kloman	25,000
Lake Argeline	25,000
*Lake Superior	100,000
McComber	25,000
Michigannee	30,000
*New-York	70,000
*Republic	100,000
Rolling Mill	20,000
Spur Mountain	30,000
Washington	40,000
Winthrop	30,000
*Saginaw	40,000
Total tons	895,000

Thus there will probably be a product of 895,000 tons in 1874, against a product of 1,200,000 tons in 1873. The mines against the names of which an asterisk is placed are such as produce the famous "Red Specular Ore," of the highest grade and readiest sale in the market.

I append a few remarks on the subject of this letter, made to me by the most prominent iron-master in this section, Mr. H. G. Cleveland, a gentleman who is very largely interested, not only in ores, but in mills and furnaces. He says: "In reference to the general iron trade and condition of the Western market, the prospect is far from encouraging. I seriously doubt whether there is a single blast furnace or rolling mill west of the Alleghanies which can show a net profit of two per cent. on the capital invested in it for the year just closed; and in the majority of cases the showing will be on the wrong side of the ledger. Nor does the year just entered upon present a rose-colored view to the thoughtful and prudent iron manufacturers of this section. We want to see a radical change in the general condition of the business of the West. Still, a month later everything may look better. The country is growing very rapidly, and new uses for iron are constantly found; and I have no doubt at all that the ultimate, if not the near, future of the iron business of this country is assured beyond question. It is the fault of the Anglo-Saxon on this American soil oftentimes to overdo what he may undertake, and hence arise the many difficulties that beset and the disasters that overtake him. Assuredly, there is a grand future in store for the great staple mineral product of this country, and the time will come when we shall furnish principally the markets of the world." Mr. Cleveland is by no means singular in his opinion [illegible] and 1873. It is the opinion of some of the best iron-masters in the country that we have been marching too fast to last—that more furnaces have been built during the last three years than there was any necessity for. I fear, too, that even the low modicum of profit of two per cent. which Mr. Cleveland is willing to accord would be heartily welcomed at this moment by a great many. How is all the loss of blowing in and blowing out to be paid? How do furnace-owners, who were compelled to go back on their ore contracts, expect to get along? But these are questions which will be answered satisfactorily in time. True, we have some bricks and mortar and machinery on hand which we cannot, just at present, use to advantage. But the time will soon come when we shall be able to do so, and the now idle furnaces will come in very acceptably, even though some new improvements may have been introduced before that happy time arrives. There is such a thing as refitting a blast-furnace, as well as altering a lady's bonnet or dress.

TWEED, GENET, AND INGERSOLL DEBARRED.

Tweed, Genet, and Ingersoll having made no response to the orders directing them to show cause why they should not be stricken from the roll of Attorneys of the Supreme Court of this State, the Judges in General Term made an order in the case of each, yesterday, that their names be stricken from the roll. The order made in Tweed's case, to which the others are similar, is as follows:

At a General Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial Department, held at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1874. Present, Hon. Noah Davis, Presiding Justice; Hon. Charles Daniels and Hon. Charles Donohue, Justices. In the matter of William M. Tweed, an attorney and counselor of this court.

Upon reading and filing order to show cause herein made, on the 6th of January, inst., requiring the said William M. Tweed to show cause before this court, at a general term thereof, on the third Monday of January, 1874, why his name should not be stricken from the roll of Attorneys and Counselors of this court, for the reasons set forth therein; and upon, also, reading and filing due proof of the service of said order upon said William M. Tweed on the 9th day of January, 1874, and the hearing of the said order having been duly adjourned by this court from the third Monday in January until this 22d day of January, and no one appearing on the part of the said William M. Tweed to show cause pursuant to the said order.

Now, therefore, it is ordered and adjudged, in consideration of the premises, that the said William M. Tweed was, on the 19th day of November, 1873, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the City and County of New-York, before Hon. Noah Davis, Justice of the Supreme Court and Oyer and Terminer, duly convicted of divers misdemeanors, and that thereafter, on the twenty-second day of November, in the year aforesaid, judgments were given in the said Court of Oyer and Terminer, that the said William M. Tweed, for the misdemeanors aforesaid, should be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the City of New-York for divers terms of imprisonment, and in addition should pay divers fines and stand committed until the same be paid; and it is further ordered and adjudged that the said William M. Tweed, having been convicted as aforesaid, be and he is hereby removed from office as an Attorney and Counselor of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the County of New-York is hereby directed to strike the name of the said William M. Tweed from the roll of Attorneys and Counselors of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

NOAH DAVIS, Presiding Justice.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, on Thursday, through its President, Cornelius Vanderbilt, paid the balance of its indebtedness to the Union Trust Company, amounting to $1,200,000. The total debt was $1,800,000, but $600,000 had been previously paid....In consequence of the competition between the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the Union and Central Pacific Railroad, the freights to San Francisco have been considerably reduced....Bonds to the amount of $2,610,000 of the Iowa Pacific Line have been negotiated in Germany. The road is expected to be completed during the Summer. It is already graded and bridged, and 733 miles are ready for the track....The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company have applied for a decree of foreclosure against the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad, which was mortgaged to the company for $760,000. The road was subsequently consolidated with the Chicago and Southern Illinois Railroad Company, and another lot of mortgage bonds issued, but only twenty-nine out of forty miles of the road were built....On application of John Bloodgood & Co., who hold mortgage bonds to the amount of $2,700,000, a Receiver has been appointed for the Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railroad. Mr. Dunn, of the firm of Claflin & Co., of this City, had obtained a judgment against the company for $44,000 and $1,500 interest, and he was proceeding to collect the execution when Bloodgood & Co., in the interest of the bondholders, applied for a Receiver, so that no bondholder would get a preference over another. The Sunbury and Lewiston Railroad is to be sold on the 5th of May under foreclosure of the first mortgage. The earnings last year did not cover the working expenses.

THE NEW CITY PRISON.

The City Prison Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday to receive a report from Messrs. Calvert Vaux and R. G. Hatfield, the architects appointed to examine the Tombs and ascertain if it can be made to accommodate the wants of the City. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the members met no official business was transacted. Mr. Vaux, however, exhibited plans for remodeling the Tombs and placing the building in a fit condition for the reception of prisoners. The plans included ventilation, drainage, and additional stories to the structure. Mr. Vaux also submitted plans for the new City Prison, and explained each to the Mayor. Before the members left, Mr. Vance, the President of the Aldermen, stated that the necessity for a new City Prison was apparent from the fact that some of the Tombs' walls have settled nearly three feet, and that it is unfit for the purposes for which it was originally erected.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The annual election of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary was held on Monday last, when the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Royal Phelps, John T. Agnew, William Tucker, J. Harson Rhoades, Augustus Schell, E. Delafield, M. D., Clinton Gilbert, S. B. Van Dusen, B. F. Wheelwright, Wm. F. Carey, Edward H. Owen, John L. Riker, Benj. H. Field, D. H. Arnold, Effingham Townsend, Adrian Iselin, Benj. B. Sherman, John A. Stewart, James Bryce, Rutsen Suckley, Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., A. Du Bois, M. D. The annual meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Wednesday morning, when the following gentlemen were chosen as the officers of the infirmary for the present year: Royal Phelps, President; Benjamin H. Field, First Vice President; E. Delafield, M. D., Second Vice President; Clinton Gilbert, Treasurer; Charles M. Allen, M. D., Secretary. From the annual report it appears that during the year 1873 the patients suffering from various diseases of the eye, ear, and throat reached the number of 8,870, and that the number of operations performed during the same time was 1,180. A large portion of the patients were received into the institution as their cases were of too important and dangerous a character to admit of successful treatment at their homes. The services of the surgical staff are rendered gratuitously to all the poor sufferers, the only expense incurred being that of $5 per week for board for patients residing for treatment in the infirmary. It will be noticed that the direction of this institution continues to be conducted by some of our very best citizens, and the surgical staff cannot be excelled in ability and efficiency in any institution in this country.

"REBELLION RELICS."

In our mention yesterday of "The Lamar suits against Ex-Secretary McCulloch" it should have been stated that they do not in any way affect Mr. McCulloch personally. They are in substance suits against the Government, being brought for official acts done by the Secretary in pursuance of an express statute, which provides that the claimant shall have no remedy except against the Government itself and in the Court of Claims. The suits must be defended by the United States District Attorney, and the Secretary is fully protected and indemnified by the Government.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of the following improvements, in order that the assessments therefor may be made: Sewers in Sixth, Seventh, and St. Nicholas avenues, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, $142,669 05; sewer in Avenue A, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third street, $10,697 50; regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Nineteenth street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues, $41,685 60; total, $195,052 15.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants forty-six, amounting to $86,692 05; Pay-rolls, number of warrants nine, amounting to $28,752 51. Total number of warrants fifty-five, $115,444 56. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $8,562 30; from arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $75,635 46; for collection of assessments and interest, $27,663 07; for market rent and fees, $1,401 50; for water rents, $1,[illegible]; for vault permits, $2,149; for licenses, Mayor's office, $[illegible]; for fees and fines, [illegible] City Prison, from August 1st, 1873, $[illegible]; for fees and fines, District Courts, $160 50. Total, $[illegible].

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

POPULAR VIEWS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to corroborate your notice, in to-day's edition of THE TIMES, on the reckless driving of the Broadway stages. This morning I was crossing over from Broadway to No. 7 Bowling Green, the corner building, when a stage driven at a furious pace overtook me. Before I had time to get out of its way, the pole hit me on the left shoulder and threw me violently to the ground, but fortunately clear of the horses and wheels, otherwise I should not, in all probability, have been in a condition to write you this letter. The driver of the stage, of course, continued his headlong course in order to baffle detection. My left shoulder and right hip were very much hurt, the former by the blow of the pole, the latter by the violence of the fall, but fortunately no bones were broken, so that I have cause to be thankful for so providential an escape. Yours, truly,

HENRY MAPLESON.

ARCADIAN CLUB, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1874.

DIRTY STREETS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in your paper of yesterday the usual complaints in regard to the condition of the streets and the inadequacy of the Street-cleaning Department to meet the emergency. It is singular that while the citizens of the great Metropolis are constantly urging different schemes to mend the matter, they entirely ignore the sensible suggestions of competent engineers and others relating to the absolute necessity, virtue, and economy of cleaning the streets by flooding with water in the night season. This, to a great extent, would keep them clean during periods when the weather was not at freezing point, and would besides drive out the immense mass of festering corruption which, most of the time, lies dormant in the sewers and engenders disease and death, not to mention other unpleasant consequences. In this City (which has more pavement proportionate to its population than any other in the country) the law requires each householder to sweep in front of his premises twice each week to the middle of the street, placing the dirt into convenient piles, which are taken up at regular periods by the contractors. This system works admirably the year round, and it is not found to be difficult to execute, and it is seldom the law has to be enforced for payment of penalty for failure to perform. This custom, properly sustained, in connection with flooding the streets and gutters with copious supply of water at night, would save at least half the present expense, and give New-York not only a record of the cleanest streets in the country, but also reduce the death rate by a large percentage. I would here observe that, in my opinion and that of many others much more worthy of attention, this is the only practicable solution of the problem, and the only one which will ever succeed in accomplishing this vital necessity.

NELSON B. WADE.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1874.

IN REPLY TO A CRITICISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask you to publish a word for me in the name of your favorite Goddess of Justice? Now, to be a poet—strictly speaking, to possess and have the power to produce—

"Creative fancy, laboring thought intense,
Imagination's wild magnificence,
And all the dread sublimities of song,"

as a fine critic of the past generation says—is a gift given to few. But there are degrees of excellence in the world of poetry, as there are in the world of music, painting, and sculpture, and lesser men and women may write verses, compose songs, draw clever sketches, and model statues which would be very slight works indeed, judged by the laws that accept or condemn a great artist, but which are most pleasing and useful if inspired by even a limited comprehension of the divine laws of art. Not useful only but necessary, as they serve to educate the multitude to understand the meaning of the giants, whose greatness would otherwise be a mystery, and often an offense.

Judged by this standard, we cannot agree with the fierce denunciation of Mrs. Winthrop Johnson's poems that appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 17th of January. Mrs. Johnson gracefully explains her thoughts upon her own merits in the modest opening verses of her volume—a sincere little apology, which might have disarmed any but a peevish critic. Her verses are not of the highest order, as she would doubtless be the first to protest, having too much taste and knowledge of her subject to be deceived; but to judge of any work fairly it is hardly just to choose the worst part of it as a specimen, and those who attempt to criticise at all should avoid intemperate complaining of the necessary labor. If any one in a fair spirit will look over the volume—stopping to admire such poems as the "Madre Mia," with its refrain at once homely and coquettish; "The Artist's Love," and its charming "Reply"—we think that few will refuse to accord praise rather than blame to the sister of the lamented Theodore Winthrop.

R.

CHARITY HOSPITAL PHYSICIANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your issue of Sunday, Jan. 11, entitled "Charity Hospital Physicians," reflects so seriously upon the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, the Medical Board of Charity Hospitals and its three new members—Drs. Cleveland, Drake, and Poor—that you will no doubt take pleasure in hearing a few facts in their justification. The resolution of the Commissioners sent to the Medical Boards of Bellevue and Charity Hospitals, "that it is inexpedient for any visiting physician or surgeon to hold more than one of the positions in the hospitals named, and that the gentlemen be respectfully requested to elect in which of said hospitals they desired to continue to hold their positions," was not made, as your article states, "particularly to make places for certain favorites." The result is proof of this, for the three gentlemen appointed to fill the vacancies made by this resolution were not personally known to the Commissioners, nor were they connected with them by any social or political tie. They were appointed because they were indorsed and recommended by the most eminent, respectable, and representative physicians in the profession, as well as by the most worthy citizens and friends of benevolent institutions, after first having received, along with others, the nomination of the Medical Board of Charity Hospital, at its regular meeting held Jan. 2, 1874.

The Commissioners make no appointments upon the Medical Board of the Hospital, unless the parties applying are regularly nominated by the Medical Board. This is their invariable rule, and is a courtesy and respect to the profession worthy of all appreciation. This resolution of the Commissioners is one of the grandest departures ever made in the organization and appointments to hospitals, and other similar corporations would be doing equally nobly for the advance of medical science and the amelioration of human suffering if they would copy it. For by giving the opportunity to more physicians to enter the hospitals, the field of study and observation would be better and more exhaustively tilled. It is a notorious fact in the profession that about eighty medical men in this City hold all the hospital appointments. Some of these hold three or four appointments, and many of them hold two. It needs no argument to prove that this form of greed is detrimental to the interests of the science and the community. The hospitals are the schools and laboratories where the problems of life, disease, and death are being worked out, and where there should be the generous rivalry of many students, instead of the grasping spirit of a few, who are so weighted by large practices and many appointments that they are but just able to perform the routine of work without giving its results to the profession. This act of the Commissioners, instead of being impugned by the working, ambitious men of the profession, will be hailed as the most important revolution yet made in hospital appointments, and will be an everlasting monument of their wisdom and philanthropy.

Now, a word for the new appointees, Drs. Cleveland, Drake, and Poor. That they are "young and inexperienced," perhaps arises from the fact that not one of them is over sixty years of age nor gray headed. Who is doing the work of this nineteenth century, the men of sixty years of age, or the "boys" of from thirty to forty? Perhaps a "boy" of thirty, fortified by an education of the nineteenth century, equipped with a personal experience of two or three years' residence and study in hospitals, with a few years' supplementary of private and dispensary practice, amounts to something, and will amount to a great deal more after a few years of further hospital observation, than the "aged and experienced" physician who envies him his place, and who is already rich in patients, and full freighted with hospital powers and appointments.

Give the "boys" a chance to grow, else where will be your men?

Every one of the gentlemen appointed has had a hospital experience. Dr. Cleveland was one year and a half on the house staff of Charity Hospital, and one year in the State Woman's Hospital, and has since been in private practice.

Dr. Drake was one year and a half on the house staff of Charity Hospital, and for three years has been Curator of the hospital.

Dr. Poor is one of the surgeons to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

They were indorsed and urged by men of such eminence as Drs. Clymer, Emmett, Sims, Peaslee, Gouley; Profs. Loomis, Thomas, Sayre, Metcalfe, Van Buren, Markoe, and many others. They are the chosen colleagues of the Medical Board of the Hospital, and their appointment gives satisfaction to the board as well as to the eminent gentlemen who urged it. They are educated, accomplished, and experienced physicians of the younger school of men who are working so diligently and successfully in the vast field of medical science, whose domain is a world of suffering, and who join in giving thanks to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for their intelligent and generous supervision.

W. [illegible]

[illegible]

TIDINGS FROM FRANCE.

FRENCH VIEW OF THE SPANISH COUP D'ETAT—FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 5, 1874.

The *coup d'état* just made by Gen. Pavia in Spain has been rather favorably received than otherwise by the Republican Party in France. The reason is that the act was accomplished to the cry of *Vive la République*, and thus far there has been no question of the title of King. In France it is the name, the *etiquette*, or label which gives the most concern. This is not so senseless a thing as it may appear at first blush, for in reality one Government grants just as much liberty as another, and each grants just as much as circumstances will permit. France, many think, has never had a Government so liberal as that of the Empire in 1868-9, which was obnoxious because called an Empire, and history records few examples of a Government so purely arbitrary as that of M. Thiers, which was accepted because called a Republic. Yet both Napoleon III. and M. Thiers were intelligent, liberal-minded, patriotic men, who earnestly desired to give the people just as much liberty as they could bear under the peculiar circumstances of the moment. The substantial thing, the *res-publica*, remains the same whatever the name may be, in so far as the general public is concerned, but the name makes a vast difference to the men who are perpetual aspirants for office. If the Government is called a Republic, the Republicans "by profession" cannot well be excluded from a certain share in public office and in the public plunder. Hence, this struggle over a mere name, while the thing remains precisely the same, is readily understood by those who have learned by experience that the aim of continental politicians is office. I should not like to say that this is strictly confined to the Continent. It is very easy for those who have no desire for office to assume that this is more selfish than patriotic, but conscience is appeased by the reflection that things go on about as well under one form of government as under another, and every man is perhaps justified in thinking that he could do a little better than his neighbor. Many curious things in European politics can be explained if we keep in mind the fact that office is the aim of rival struggles, and not the increase of public liberties.

FULFILLMENT OF A PREDICTION.

But despite a cynicism born of long experience I must confess that I was a little surprised to find our Republican journals upholding Gen. Pavia for dispersing the Cortes as the Corps Legislatif was dispersed on the 4th of September. But perhaps they will change their tune when they learn the real secret of the movement. They now think that Gen. Pavia was acting by the advice of Castelar, who made him commander of the Army of Madrid, and the General is called a Republican patriot whose aim was to prevent the fall of the Republic. So long as that is the object no means could be so violent and illegal as not to be approved. Last Summer, after making a trip to Vienna with the young Prince Alphonzo, son of Queen Isabella, I wrote you of an interview I had with the brother of an Austrian Minister. He assured me that Serrano had pledged himself to the cause of the young Prince, and that he only awaited a favorable moment for dissolving the Cortes and for taking possession of the power by virtue of the sabre. After playing the part of Prim for a certain time he was to retire in favor of Alfonzo XII. Last September the Alphonsists in Paris became impatient of Serrano's delay, and, contrary to the advice of Don François D'Assises, an officer was sent to the frontier, where he was staying in retirement, to urge him on to action. His reply was that Castelar, Figueras, Salmeron, and Pi y Margall must be allowed to run their course before there would be a chance for a *coup d'état;* that he gave them three months more to run themselves out completely, and that he had his wires laid so that success would be certain at the proper moment. By this he meant that he had bought over Gen. Pavia—a task all the more easy, if I am correctly informed, because Pavia has a decided leaning toward the Ex-Queen. But Serrano's reply brought disorder into the camp here, for it was accompanied by the suspicion that he was acting for himself rather than for the young Prince. I have had intimations of negotiations going on with him for some time past, but only know that his promises are fair. Whether he will keep them or not remains to be seen. Two or three pronunciamentos are now necessary to secure the entire strength of the army, and then Serrano will be as absolute a master of Spain as MacMahon now is of France. All has happened thus far just as predicted to me last Summer, and the most curious thing of all to my mind is the comparative ease with which a small group of persons whom one meets at Les Italiens and receptions, or elbows upon the boulevards, can thus control the destinies of a people, and bring about at a given moment historical events of such importance. I was thrown in company with two or three prominent actors in this drama not long ago, and, *ma foi*, they constantly recalled to my mind the advice of the old diplomatist and philosopher: "Go out, my son, and see with how little sense the world is governed." One of them asked me some questions about the United States, which made me ashamed of his ignorance; yet when I saw him in court costume two days later, covered with brilliant decorations, at the marriage of the Princess Gisela, I thought that there must be, as Chesterfield says so often, something in the graces which compensates for the want of solid knowledge. It is not given to every man to unite the two, but experience seems to prove that the former succeeds even better than the last.

DISQUIETING RUMORS.

For some time past we have had rumors of war which have caused alarm, and although an attempt was made to put these rumors down to the *canards* of the bourse, the public mind was considerably agitated. The secret of it came out on the publication of the Yellow Book, which made no mention whatever of relations with Italy. The trouble comes from the presence of the Orénoque at Civita Vecchia. The French cannot understand why the Italians should feel wounded at the fact that this ship is kept at the service of the Holy Father. It will be remembered that a very strong feeling existed here against Italy when Victor Emmanuel took possession of Rome, because he was accused of taking advantage of the weakness of France to do what he would never dared to have done under other circumstances. Even the Republicans, who hate the Pope and the Church, joined in this general feeling. It was then announced that the Pope would leave Rome, and not only was an asylum offered him in France, but a French man-of-war was placed at his disposal, and anchored at Civita Vecchia. The Italians have borne this with admirable patience, but at last it begins to weary them, and they have respectfully invited the French to recall the Orénoque. With their usual recklessness when there is an amount of *amour-propre* in a question, the French of all classes demand that the vessel shall remain. If, under the plea that an Archbishop of Paris had been shot two years ago in spite of Mr. Washburne's efforts to save him, the United States were to send the Shenandoah to Havre and keep her there at the [illegible] out against the affront. But no one appears to appreciate that this is just the kind of an affront the French are now offering to the Italians. I doubt very much whether the Government will dare maintain the Orénoque much longer, for they must know that a war with Italy would be another war with Germany and the loss of Savoy and Nice.

DE BROGLIE'S UNPOPULARITY.

In connection with the above I must notice the unpopularity of the Duc De Broglie, who made the mistake of opposing the present popular Minister of Finance. M. Magne has the sympathy of the entire country and the confidence of the Bourse. Besides, the Duc Decazes and Gen. Du Barrail sustained his views against those of M. De Broglie, and when the latter fought for supremacy the Minister for War indignantly handed in his resignation. The President refused to accept it, and the other Ministers sustained Gen. Du Barrail. This leaves M. De Broglie completely isolated, and the fact was no sooner established than the entire press (the Orleanist organs alone excepted) began to attack him. The *Figaro* has an article this morning which is full of ridicule, sarcasm, and personal abuse. This is not at all surprising, since almost all public men "catch it" at some time or other, but just at this moment it offers a curious sign of the times. It shows that Orleanism is undergoing a check. If we can assume that M. Magne, Du Barrail, and other Bonapartists in the Government have become honest Republicans, then this argues extremely well for the future of the Republic. It seems that the difficulty with M. De Broglie is, that he wants to substitute the Duc D'Aumale for MacMahon, and without loss of time. As a preliminary, he wanted to give the Duke command of Paris, and then the entire command of the army. MacMahon wanted to appoint Canrobert, and actually nominated him, but M. De Broglie defeated him, to the great chagrin of the President. From this moment it was open war, and combinations were made to defeat M. De Broglie's plans. The maintenance of Gen. Du Barrail is the first check, and I have no doubt that the present attacks in the press are due to a *mot d'ordre*, or to certain delicate hints. And, just in the midst of his troubles, M. De Broglie has to deal with the affair of the Orénoque, and, unless he uses a vast amount of tact, he will hardly get out of it with honor.

ROYALTY'S "ORGANS."

As a part of M. De Broglie's plan the Orleanist journals were instructed to bring forward the Dukes of the family as often as possible, and hence the *Journal de Paris* tells some marvelous things of the Duc De Chartres, (a very good fellow, by the by,) and reports of all that is done by the Duc D'Aumale at Besançon. The other day it said that, pushed by a burning ambition for army reform, the Duc D'Aumale had caused a long report to be drawn up about the condition of the Seventh Corps, and had forwarded it to the Parliamentary Commission, or Army Committee. If this be true, and a week has passed without bringing a denial, Gen. D'Aumale has committed a breach of discipline. He has no right to make any report except through his chief, the Secretary of War. He may evade the army regulations by claiming to act as a deputy, but that would be a course which, were I the Secretary, I should oppose with all my power. Gen. Du Barrail did protest, and it was in this way that he came in contact with M. De Broglie, who would sanction any violation of the law or of any regulations when the purpose was to advance the cause of Orleanism. That cause begins to look a little ill, for, as I have always maintained, the only struggle is between the Empire and the Republic. The failure of M. De Broglie to get the Duc D'Aumale at the head of the army has made that gentleman a little desperate. But he has to deal with such experienced heads as M. Magne and Du Barrail, and unless I am greatly mistaken both he and the Duc D'Audiffret-Pasquier will soon be counted out of all party combinations.

AN INAUSPICIOUS OPENING.

A new hall for *bals masque* has been opened in the Rue Vivienne under the name of "Frascati." But a little accident happened on the opening night. The object was to make this a "first-class" establishment, in order to supply the place of the burned opera-house, where masked balls were given during the Winter. Hence it was fitted up regardless of expense, and notice given that masks and costumes or evening dress for gentlemen would be required. But at the first ball persons were admitted in costumes only fit for Bullier's or one of the dance-houses of the Faubourgs. Nor was this the worst; for on leaving it was found that all the best overcoats and hats had left also, and that everything was irretrievably mixed. More than fifty men remained until daylight, rather than accept miserable garments in place of their own. Such confusion was never seen before. Hats, canes, silk umbrellas, and overcoats were lost by the dozen, and either stolen or carried off by persons who had no right to them. The lessee publishes a card in which he says that he is not responsible for this loss since he let out the privilege of keeping the door and the wardrobe to the usual company. Their agents not only let in persons who were in working dress, but allowed these same persons to carry off new overcoats, hats, and canes. The claims thus far amount to about 3,000 francs, and "Frascati's" has started with a reputation which will in all probability prove its ruin.

AN UNLUCKY FORGER.

One of the most prominent railway contractors has just been arrested for forgery, the offense being for "flying kites," as I think they say in Wall street. At any rate, I have heard the term used in America. Wanting ready money, he drew bills upon a well-known banker, about a dozen in all, and falling due on certain days. This is obvious, but I have to use the term in order to explain the proceeding. Bills to the amount of 200,000 francs, at three months, fell due say on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December. They were indorsed by a partner and by an official in a bank who claims not to have known their character. The contractor then had the bills cashed and used the money, and on the three days in question he stationed himself at the door of the banker upon whom he had drawn, and intercepted the bills in the hands of the messengers. During the three days he had to devote his whole time to this work, and hence it will be seen that he sought to bring his bills as nearly together as he dared. All had gone well for two days, but on the third he was called away for a moment. Before going he gave the money to the concierge, and charged him not to let any messenger pass without asking if he had the bill. The concierge, stimulated by a promise of reward, watched closely, but was forced to leave his post for two minutes. It was during these two minutes that the messenger entered the bank, and the fraud was discovered. M. D—— was immediately arrested, and then his other bills came in regularly, and were delivered up to the Police. There is no compounding such things here, and M. D—— will probably get at least five years' imprisonment. He is reputed to be a millionaire, but oftentimes his large contracts demand more ready money than he can control. Everything would have been paid but for this mishap; but in France such offenses are punished with great severity.

DE BROGLIE'S PLANS.

In speaking of the defeat of Marshal Canrobert and of M. De Broglie's little game, I [illegible] War. The Duc D'Aumale was to have command of the army. In a recent conversation, Marshal MacMahon said that so long as he remained in power he should never consent to place a civilian in the War Office. The same response was made by Gen. Cavaignac in 1848 to the representatives of the people, who came to him to demand the portfolio of the War Office for an advocate Deputy who was popular at that time.

RUSSIAN WELCOME TO THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The St. Petersburg *Mir*, in an article welcoming the arrival of Prince Alfred, concludes as follows:

"The friendly assurances exchanged on the eve of the Khiva campaign created universal satisfaction in England, while the result of the expedition has, by the majority of the British press, been hailed as an occasion to speak in the most flattering language of the heroism displayed by our troops. The Lesseps project of a Russo-Indian railway will be realized only in the actual interest of England and Russia, and by the confidence the two States repose in each other. Military men are well aware that Russia's strategical road to India lies, not through Central Asia, but through Persia, and that the Lesseps railway, therefore, can be intended only for peaceful purposes. Thus the relations between the two countries promise to remain as excellent as they are, and there is apparently no occasion for enmity or distrust. We hope that the happy event which has brought the son of the mighty and universally respected Queen Victoria to our country will mark a period in the history of the Anglo-Russian relations. We trust that the Crimean war is destined to mark the only melancholy interruption of a friendship which has lasted more than 300 years. May that war, as it was the culminating point of so much undeserved and useless hostility, be regarded some day as the beginning of a new phase of uninterrupted friendly relations! May the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with our illustrious Cesarevna usher in a long period of mutual confidence and amity between Russia and Great Britain!"

THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A circular from Dabney H. Maury, of Richmond, Va., gives information concerning what has already been done by the Southern Historical Society toward procuring materials for a "Southern" history of the rebellion. It says:

"The archives of the society, accumulated in New-Orleans during the past six years, have just arrived here, and are now in Col. Munford's charge. From many sources the materials for history have been offered us. One distinguished gentleman has collected all the reports of battles and skirmishes throughout the war—printed and written—carefully arranged, and amounting to 2,000 octavo pages. Another has offered us the history, carefully compiled, of one corps of the Army of Northern Virginia—in all 1,000 pages. Gen. Stephen D. Lee has forwarded the records and order-books, &c., of his corps of the Army of Tennessee. A gentleman of Richmond has placed with Col. Munford a large amount of material collected and prepared for a history of the war. Besides these important accessions, many others of great interest and value have been placed at our service, which will be duly acknowledged and reported. It has been proposed by the Executive Committee to cover the whole course of the war by papers from those leading men who bore a controlling part in the great drama, and whose names will be vouchers for the truth of their statements. Arrangements have also been made by the committee to secure lectures or orations from Southern gentlemen to be delivered in this city throughout the Winter."

THE "CLUB DES BONS VIVANTS."

The Club des Bons Vivants in Paris, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has just been dissolved. The announcement is alarming, for many Parisian clubs might claim that name. The fallen institution differed, however, from these in some respects; ladies were admitted as members; no entrance fee was required; it belonged to no fixed places, and was strictly supported by involuntary contributions. This latter peculiarity was the rock on which the association split. Its members were accustomed to provide for the sumptuous dinners given at the establishment in the following manner: A, giving himself out to be the waiter at a neighboring eating-house, would look in at a railway station and obtain a fine fowl à la Marengo—of course on credit. B, stating that he was sent in all haste from the Diners Européens, would on the same terms be supplied by a pork butcher with a few pig's feet à la Ste. Ménéhould; while C, dressed in a cook's apron and paper cap, abstracted a truffled turkey from a hotel where a grand dinner was in preparation. So things went on, till one evening, as a member of the club was dexterously unhooking a York ham from a shop-front, in company with a colleague who merely secured a sausage, a detective overheard them expressing the satisfaction with which they found themselves thus enabled to fulfill their obligations to the club. The consequence was that the dinner so provided was interrupted by the police, who were not even considerate enough, as a lady, one of the members of the club, remarked, to wait till dessert was over.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

The *Moniteur Universel* says: "We learn that the request made by the ex-Marshal's wife to be allowed to share her husband's captivity has been favorably received by the Government. The buildings contained within the enclosure of the fort which commands the Ile Sainte Marguerite are arranged in such a manner that it is possible, at little cost, to adapt them for the accommodation of the Marshal's family without any infringement of the rules for the internal discipline of state prisons. A special wing of the building will be devoted to the use of the Marshal and his family. A good-sized garden, which extends down to the glacis, will be surrounded by a wall, so as to satisfy the exigencies of prison rules and the laws of humanity. The Marshal's wife, children, and servants will be able at all times to pass freely in any part of the house or the garden, but all will be required to pledge themselves to observe strictly the regulations laid down. The prisoner himself will be required to pledge his honor not to abuse in any way the facilities granted for allowing his family to modify the severity of his imprisonment. Col. Villette has returned to Paris to make the arrangements for the transfer of the family to Ste. Marguerite, and has, on behalf of Mme. Bazaine, expressed to M. Baragnon her gratitude for the concession granted to her, and has, on behalf of the Marshal and of all his family, given the required pledge to observe all the regulations laid down for their goverance."

AN ITALIAN TRAGEDY.

Italy, says the London *Daily Telegraph*, is the classic land of tragedies, and there is usually a priest as well as a woman in them. The Criminal Court of Alessandria is at present trying a case of that kind, which may be commended to the notice of Mr. Browning, for it is quite as striking as the tale out of which he built his "Ring and the Book." Father Gaetano Plebani, a Roman monk of the Barefooted Carmelites, took to bad course some years ago. Being charged with the business arrangements of his convent, he had abundant means of peculation, and he is said to have robbed it of a large sum. But that was the least of his crimes. Among his other misdeeds was the seduction of a nun, named Amalia Menghini; that was in 1866. The monk was unfrocked, or he was unfrocked himself, and the nun lived with him for some years as his mistress, but she then fell in love with a younger man, named Faverio Nobili, and they resolved to marry. Being prevented by their poverty, and knowing that her old lover was rich, she insisted that he should hand over to her his pilfered gains. Father Plebani naturally refused to furnish a young rival with the means of supplanting himself, and, being alarmed by the words or the acts of Sister Menghini, he hastily left Rome, with the intention of going to America. The woman then called her brother Guido to her aid, and they followed the unfrocked Carmelite to Alessandria. The pair reached his lodgings, and, finding that he was on the eve of starting for America, the nun planned that when Plebani should go to sleep, her brother should steal into his room and kill him. The plot was executed only too successfully, for Guido Menghini beat out Plebani's brains with a life-preserver. They then robbed him of his money, and escaped. The murder was committed on the 13th of October last, and soon after both the criminals were captured, along with 102,500 francs which they had taken from the dead man. Both are now undergoing their trial at Alessandria, and the woman has confessed all. The trial is taking place with closed doors, but the evidence is said to be rich in revelations of Italian monastic life. The whole story is a strange mixture of priestly rites, lawless love, family affection, avarice and crime.

MOLTKE IN POLITICS.

Count Moltke, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has been invited to be the candidate of the loyal Conservatives of the City of Berlin for the German Parliament, and has accepted the invitation. It is expected that he will unite in his favor all sections of the Conservatives of the capital, (except, perhaps, the small number who sympathize with Herr Von Gerlach's Protestant Ultramontanism.) As is the case with most of the large towns in Germany, however, Berlin is too much under the influence of Democratic sentiments and sympathies to be likely to return a Conservative representative. Its predominant Radicalism was prominently shown lately by the result of the elections to the Russian Diet. Nevertheless, it is maintained that the Conservative electors of Berlin ought to take means to ascertain their strength. The members of the party should count their numbers, if only as a means of preparing a basis for future operations. For such a purpose the candidature of Count Moltke is deemed better fitted than any other, since the several sections of the Conservative Party of Berlin are more likely to unite in his favor than in that of any other candidate. "Every Conservative," says the *North German Gazette*, "can inscribe the name of Moltke with pride on his electoral ticket. Let him do it, then, and let that name rally to the urns on Saturday all the Conservatives of Berlin, and then if we do not win the victory we shall at least have shown that the loyal [illegible]"

FAMINES, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Plague, pestilence, and famine are the oldest and unloveliest fashions of human life—though some are of opinion that homicide outdates them—and, taking them all together, they are perhaps the most notable relics of ancient barbarism now existing in society. The three first named, usually running together in a formula, have always been regarded as inflictions sent by fate, and beyond the power of men to foresee and guard against. But human reason, slow as it is to act against anything that comes with the customary sanction of ages, is abolishing them by degrees. Some dozen of the deadliest forms of human disease, such as leprosy, "black death," &c., have disappeared apparently, and those that remain have been greatly mitigated and intermittent. The plague is not often mentioned nowadays; animal diseases are better understood and prevented, and the famines are, no doubt, less frequent and comparatively less deadly among the thousand millions of the present day than they were among the tribes scattered over the world in the earlier ages. They must have been a powerful check on the increase of population in those ages, and history has not recorded one of them in ten thousand. The earliest famines mentioned show that the most fertile countries must have been subject to them. Egypt, for instance, where they forced upon the Pharaohs and other rulers the policy of providing means to prevent them. The Nile, making Egypt a garden, was no surety against them; for if the washings of the central "Moon Mountains" and Abyssinia did not come down, as usual, the Valley of the Nile, from the Cataracts to the Delta, could reap no harvests. Hence that policy of preparation, such as we find it described in the Book of Genesis, the storing of corn in good seasons to meet the chances of bad ones. Those Pharaohs did not wish to leave matters to "the course of trade," according to the policy of the present Viceroy of India, and of Lord John Russell in the trying crisis of 1846; and their precautions seem to have made Egypt a very prosperous and civilized country. The same high-handed style of "cornering" the harvests did as much, no doubt, for that other Delta or Shinar of the Tigris and Euphrates, so renowned for its ancient civilization; since those ancient records that mention so many of the Babylonish and Assyrian disasters do not tell us anything about famines. Elsewhere in the wilder and rougher parts of the world, where water was less plenty, the famines must have made great havoc among the hand-to-mouth races that never learned the wise habits of looking backward and before. In Palestine, a stony-hearted land of mountain ridges, the scarcities were frequent, one of them being noted in the history of Jacob and his children. Another is mentioned in the Second Book of Kings, showing how the want of means or of foresight left the City of Samaria insufficiently provisioned when Benhadad, the Syrian, came to besiege it. King Jehoram of Israel, walking on the rampart of the place, was stopped by a woman, who complained that another woman had broken her agreement. Driven by hunger, both women had agreed to eat their own two children successively, in common, and the complainant had fulfilled the engagement with hers, after which the other refused to abide by it. The unhappy King could only think of "tearing his robe" in his perplexity, and swearing to take off the head of Elisha the prophet. The end of that siege was that Benhadad and his troops went off suddenly in the night, terrified, it is said, by some strange noises in the camp, though it is also probable that he was driven back to Damascus by the difficulty of getting any provisions in that hill country.

Of the ten thousand famines made deadly by the want of human foresight only a few can be mentioned here, and these for some of the peculiarities attending them. One of these is a visitation that devastated Egypt in 1201, A. D., showing that the Arab rulers of the country had forgotten the good old policy of their predecessors and made no preparation for the imperfect floodings of the Nile. In the year 1200 the river did not rise; and a curious account of the results have been handed down to us by an Arab, Abd Allatif, who wrote in 1203, and described things like an eye-witness, or one who had got his facts from eye-witnesses. The non-rising of the Nile alarmed the people, who must have had some experience of such a failure, and vast numbers of them went away in caravans and parties toward Syria, Hedjaz, Yemen, and Mauritania—just as a great crowd of poor *ryots* set out from Bengal the other day, with the intention of reaching Burmah—an intention in which they were baffled, as the recent telegrams from the East inform us. Egypt was soon parched, and the imperfect harvest scraped up and devoured, after which the inhabitants ate up all their domestic animals. They then sold their children into slavery, that is, gave them to those emigrating to Irak or Arabia, in order to preserve their lives. In a short time the people of the Delta, at Alexandria, Misr, Cairo, and other places, began to eat human flesh, and Abd Allatif says he saw the remains of children that had been roasted. Such food was at first disgusting, but after a time people became used to it. He saw a nice, plump child at a door, and when he advised the mother to take care of it, she told him a story of some prowlers that she could see watching an opportunity to take it. He states that thirty women were burnt at Misr for eating and trading in human flesh, adding that the men were as bad, but had better means of escaping punishment. He says he cannot tell all he knew and heard, fearing he would not be believed. He saw a woman who had eaten part of her own dead husband, (one-third, very probably,) and who excused herself by saying she thought she had a better right to eat him than any body else had. There were wretches who made a trade of procuring corpses for food, and occasionally killing people for the purpose: and our author tells of a bookseller who was of a full, portly habit of body, and whose life was a burden to him on account of those he saw watching him every day as he went about his business. Such was the state of things in the whole land of Egypt. Emaciated dead bodies lay unburied in the cities and strewn along the roads leading out of the country, east and west, while Misr and Cairo especially were cities of the dead rather than of the living. The mortality of the year 1200 hindered the harvests of 1201, and this year also and the following were years of suffering. Allatif estimates that 110,000 persons died in these years. In another famine that occurred at Bagdad, the people devoured human carcasses, and a number of men and women were drowned in the Tigris by the Khalif's order, for having made *sakbadji*, or stew, of several young children.

From the foregoing one would be apt to conclude that the Orientals have, or had, a special turn for cannibalism. But men are pretty much the same everywhere, and the recorders tell us that the Westerns also would eat human flesh in extremity. That they have done so in modern shipwrecks is sufficient to prove the fact, though people will deny it in the case of their own nationalities. It was a charge against the ancient Irish that they were cannibals on occasion. But it came from Latin ecclesiastics who wished to see the authority of the English Catholic Church extended over an island that still kept a good deal of its old Paganism and did not care to pay "Peter's Pence," and was probably an exaggeration. At the same time it may be admitted that ever since the invaders went into that country from the larger island, the Irish were often hungry enough to eat any Englishman with satisfaction if they could conveniently cook him. The turbulent condition of the country, in the strife of natives, Normans and Saxons, hindered pasturage and tillage and made famine a chronic disease in almost every part of it for centuries. The poet Spenser, in his "View of the State of Ireland," describes a famine that accompanied the struggle between the Irish chiefs and the Queen's Generals, Essex and Carew: "Out of every corner of the woods and glynnes they came creeping forth upon their hands, for their legs could not bear them. They looked like anatomies of death; they spake like ghosts coming out of their graves; they did eat dead carrions, happy when they could find them; yea, and one another soon after," &c. Since those terrible days of Spenser Ireland was seldom free from famine, mainly caused by misgovernment of one sort or other; since nature in that island was always capable of supporting ten times its population. Famines followed the wars, and confiscations of Cromwell and William III.; and Henry Grattan calculated that between 1690 and 1745 half a million of Irishmen went over to the Continent to become soldiers in the European armies. In the life of Bishop Berkeley is mentioned another remarkable famine, that of 1739, sorely vexing the spirit of that humanest and most enlightened of his order, and urging him to write [illegible] "Querist" with a view of [illegible] country. In 1741 there was another deadly scarcity, and it was known as the "year of slaughter." The burial grounds could hardly afford room for the dead; and if Dean Swift had his senses then (four years before his death) he must have lost them in a fit of that *sæva indignatio* which he ever felt against the mismanagement of Ireland, foreign or domestic. In the year 1838 the Duke of Wellington stated in the House of Lords that ever since 1805, when he was Secretary in Dublin Castle, he did not remember a year without an Irish scarcity and a consequent appeal to Parliament—a brief way of putting the case, and emphatic, as coming from such a matter-of-fact authority. But the chronic disease of agrarian Ireland was destined to become acute in a very terrible manner, and the years 1846 and 1847, taking the case of that fertile and misgoverned island out of the British Parliament, laid it, so to speak, before the world at large, and brought upon the wisdom of civilized England much of the reprobation or contempt of the other great nations. The history of that "peeling and scattering" of almost a whole people is sufficiently remembered. But it may not be generally known that the atmospheric influence, whatever it was, which produced such effects in the British isles, first showed itself in Maine and Canada in 1845 and 1846, when there were failures in the potato, the wheat, and the rye crops. The blight, wafted in the air, seems to have done its work over a large segment of the globe and in many countries; but everywhere, save in Ireland, the conditions of society were sufficient to break its deadly force and avert famine. The world then saw that the Irish had, as a general rule, nothing between them and starvation but a single kind of ground-root, so to call it. The lesson was a terrible one for the civilizers of men. But, in the general order and long reaches of Providence or progress, perhaps it was in a great degree worth what it cost, for a variety of reasons such as may suggest themselves in extenuation of what seems a somewhat cold-blooded philosophy. The three millions of the Irish people who have gone out of Ireland during the last quarter of a century, driven by the famine and its consequences, have left behind them less distress with the reduced population, and more hope, from the tardy legislation of its rulers; while on the other hand the immigrant overflow has increased the wealth of every country it has reached. Statistical tables, which certainly indicate a good deal of truth, show that it has enriched our own Republic by one of the most genuine and permanent agencies of prosperity and power—the agency of laborious industry, in which are never found the feverish impulses and hectic flushes of speculation, but almost always and everywhere the solid ground-work of whatever is surest in the growth and grandeur of any nation. And that is an agency which will yet, no doubt, retrieve the fortunes of one of the most fertile islands in the world.

But the great famines are not yet over, and will not be for some time to come. Nasr-Eddin, King of Persia, the third of that title who crossed the Hellespont, and the first who went as far as the Strait of Dover, had the misfortune to see his Kingdom paralyzed by famine in the years 1871 and 1872. It was caused by a failure of the rain on which that country, of about 600,000 square miles, (more than twelve times as large as the State of New-York,) depends for its harvests. The high table land of Persia, surrounded by mountain ridges on all sides except the east, is an extraordinary mixture of fertile grounds and valleys, salt lakes, and sandy wildernesses, these last covering nearly one-half of the whole area. It has few rivers and little or no irrigation, and the most remarkable of its lakes are saline, like that in our own Utah. Its agriculture is, of course, the main stay of its population of over five millions; and though the tillers of the ground are no worse off than those of Ireland or other western parts of the world, they have grievances to complain of. It is the peculiarity of Persia that nearly all the King's revenue (about $6,000,000!) comes from the taxes on land, and the agriculturists are treated accordingly—somewhat as the commercial people are treated in other countries, being subject, that is, to a changeable scheme of imposts, according to the needs of their Government; this Government being the King himself, unembarrassed by *durbar*. This centralized system is administered by great and petty officials who inevitably worry the farmers and check the progress of agriculture. The result is that, though the people can live in good seasons, they are sorely pinched in bad ones, after the rains have failed to come down on the brown and gray surface of the country. Such a failure occurred in 1870, and accordingly, in the beginning of 1871, a famine was felt more or less all over the Kingdom. In April the people began to die in the streets of Teheran, the capital, and in Khorassan, a vast sandy province stretching along by the eastern boundary, they died at the rate of 300 per day, while in most places parents were selling their children to the Turkomans, who would at least save their lives. In Ispahan men were found digging up newly-buried persons, and it contained a number of shops in which dogs, cats, camels, and other eatable animals were sold. The foreign residents were those who took notes of these things and sent them westward; for the Persians did not see the use of such an exposure, looking on the whole matter as *kismet*, or destiny, a truly Oriental word that serves them in a vast number of perplexities. Of the 120,000 inhabitants of Meshd, the Mecca of the Khorassan, two-thirds perished and the other third left the place. In Ispahan 27,000 persons died. A great number of such ghastly items might be gathered from the newspapers of the day, the whole indicating that about 500,000 of people must have perished in that visitation. Persia, the ghost of its old, magnificent self, stands greatly in need of some change like that which has come so signally to China, Japan, and other parts of the East; and the Shah, who could lately contrast the civilization of the West with the somewhat primitive and patriarchal conditions of his own country, sees the need of it, very probably. Baron Reuter or somebody else will make a grand highway into Persia, and, as its people are very intellectual and polite, with those lively, cosmopolite ideas that have led travelers to call them the Frenchmen of the Orient, they may be expected to fall in as easily with the ways of their powerful neighbors as our particularly fast friends the Japanese are doing at present.

The latest famine under public notice is that of Bengal, a paradoxical region, at once the most fertile and the most afflicted by famines in the world. For over a hundred days of 1873 that cloud has been gathering, and now it seems to have settled darkly over the whole horizon of the country. Latest accounts say that the people are beginning to suffer already. The chief cause of the threatened calamity has been the want of those periodic rains so necessary to the growth and ripening of the rich harvest, due in the February of the present year, 1874, and for the last three months the fields of that broad Gangetic allusion have almost everywhere shown the withered look that usually foreshows disaster. Bengal is about five times as large as the State of New-York, with an estimated population of nearly 40,000,000—a level country for the most part, naturally stimulated by the two grand influences of heat and moisture, those elements of growth that have made the wealth and history of the other chief deltas of the world, spreading round the Nile and the Euphrates. In the beginning of the wet season (May and June) the land is saturated, as well by the freshets from the Himalaya ranges as by the rains, and dotted by a vast number of shallow lakes called *jeels*, traversed by the rice cultivators in their boats, or *budgerows;* and the business of sowing is carried on everywhere. Bengal has a land system which may be described, in a general way, as somewhat like that of the British Isles, consisting of *zemindars* or landlords, and the peasantry under them called *ryots*, who have their little holdings and pay rent for them or work on plantations for wages. Three customary crops are gathered in the year, and to a foreigner, reading the various reports from the Presidency, the statements about them are, at times, rather puzzling. There are, in fact, two sorts of agriculture—one belonging to the higher grounds of the country, and the other to the lower and more watered levels, both carried on simultaneously and often in the same neighborhood. On the high grounds of Bengal, culture begins in March and April, and in about ninety or one hundred days there is a harvest or "little crop" of rice, pulse, vetches, hemp, and a variety of vegetables. After this, on the same ground, follows another crop, called "the cold weather crop," yielding, toward the end of the year, the strong cereals, wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, peas, &c. Meanwhile, the low levels have their one great crop of nearly ten months' growth; and this is the vital rice crop on which depends the prosperity or life of Bengal. The people begin to sow it in or before the rain-time of May and June, when the waters are all abroad and the ground is in a saturated condition; after which the general prayer is that just so much rain will fall, at intervals, as will bring up the plants, without overflowing and drowning them when they are only a few inches above the soil. Sometimes the crops are damaged in this way. In good seasons the plant gathers the strength of the sunshine during July, August, and September; and then, and in October, another powerful rain-fall is necessary for the salvation of the crop. When it comes, in the usual order of nature, Bengal is safe, and the people look forward to a good harvest in the coming February. But if there be no rains in October, the country anticipates dearth or famine; and just such a failure last Autumn was the cause of all the trouble now agitating the minds of men in that Presidency. The two high-level crops already mentioned are not at all sufficient for the needs of that population of 40,000,000, or even more, as some authorities have estimated it.

Such is the difficulty which Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, assisted by Lieut. Gov. Sir George Campbell, and other experienced officers, is called upon to meet just now, and he seems to have a good hope of being able to do so. He is sending home weekly telegrams conveying statements of the situation, and these appear to give a fair, though in the opinion of the *Times*, the *Spectator*, and other London journals, too favorable, a view of the crisis. He seems to think it may turn out no worse than the famine of 1865 and 1866, when the Government was obliged to feed about 25,000,000 of people. His December telegram states that in Western Bengal, [illegible] the same average; in North Bengal, with seven millions, a quarter of the average; in Eastern Bengal, with seven millions and a half, an average; in the Bengal Uplands, with seven millions, a two-thirds average; in North Behar, with one million, one-third of average; in South Behar, with about ten millions, one-third of average; and in Assam and hill districts, of three millions and a half, an average. These figures are interpreted differently by different journals in India and England, but it is very evident that Bengal is in a crisis of great difficulty, and that the Government has a heavy responsibility on its shoulders. Sir George Campbell states that 70,000 tons of grain will be needed before the end of this month, January, as a three months' supply for men employed on Government works; and the Viceroy is confident that this and all other needed supplies can be procured in the regular way of commerce from the districts of Northern and Western India, Burmah, and other places. Meantime the Zemindar Association of Bengal fears the worst, declaring that the February crop will be only one-third of the average for the entire country, and that before another good harvest can come round the Government, assisted by the contributions of the benevolent, will have to feed 60,000,000 of people. They also ask that all exportation of produce shall be prohibited—a recommendation opposed to the views of the Viceroy, who favors the regular course of trade. These landlords would naturally exaggerate matters, in order that some of their own obligations in regard to the *ryots* should be undertaken by the Executive. But there is sufficient evidence to show that Bengal is on the verge of a deadly famine. The Viceroy of India may say that the present crisis and its prospects are no worse than those of 1865 and 1866. But then the calamity of that period cost the lives of nearly one million of Bengalese—as may be read in the statistical tables of the Government—and this consideration will not tend to lessen the apprehensions of those who fear that, at the end of twenty months from the present time, another million of people may have disappeared from the census table of the Bengal Presidency.

THE EXPECTED ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Morning Standard* writes, under date of Jan. 4: "As I informed you by telegraph, Vesuvius is unusually active, and since yesterday morning the smoke ominously dense. Watching the mountain last evening in the moonlight it was impossible to conceive a more beautiful and, I must add, a more alarmingly interesting picture. Everything around seemed, as it were, to be tamed and holding breath. The bay, which has so often and so furiously raged, was as a lake or a sheet of glass—not a ripple was to be seen or heard. Not a cloud appeared in the sky to dim the brilliancy of the moon, or to obscure the magnificent sight of the dense column of smoke that streamed up from the crater. One could but hope that the consequences of the expected eruption might not be too serious. The following is a copy of Professor Palmieri's report: "Vesuvius, which for many months has presented the phenomena of perennial smoke, issuing from the bottom of the twin craters rather than the *fumarole* at the sides of the same, yesterday showed an increased activity, both in the quantity of smoke and the force by which it was ejected. The crater which is most active is that on the north-west side of the Observatory. No fire has yet been visible, but the globes of spiral smoke indicate that it is not very far from the surface.

"(Signed.) L. PALMIERI.

CURIOUS CHURCH TROUBLE.

The Baptist Society in West Dedham, Mass., is in trouble with its Pastor. The Boston *Herald* thus describes the origin of the difficulty: "Christmas evening the society had a social party at the vestry, and, having enjoyed a supper, some of the younger persons present commenced the innocent game of 'drop the handkerchief.' This the Pastor, Rev. S. T. Frost, didn't like, and told them that 'the church was built for a house of God, and not for kissing parties.' Now, Mr. Frank Soule and his three sons were present, (who, by the way, are a part of the 'main stay' of the church,) and one of the sons asked the minister what harm it would do for his children to have a good time. This remark the father also seconded. 'Oh! yes,' says the parson, 'you and your three ungodly sons would turn the church into a card-room and gambling shop.' The younger son overheard the remark, and with pugilistic feeling exclaimed: 'Father, knock him! I would if he told me that more than once.' This overzealous action, with other things which have reached the ears of members of the society, raised a feeling of indignation in the church, and the Pastor was advised to resign. He at first refused to do so, but being told that money enough to warm the church could not be obtained toward his support, he concluded that it was best to resign."

THE POLITICAL BEARING OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S MARRIAGE.

The Prussian correspondent of the London *Times* quotes the following passage from "a discursive leader" in the *Mir* of St. Petersburg:

"The friendly assurances exchanged on the eve of the Khiva campaign created universal satisfaction in England, while the result of the expedition has by the majority of the British press been hailed as an occasion to speak in the most flattering language of the heroism displayed by our troops. The Lesseps project of a Russo-Indian Railway will be realized only in the actual interest of England and Russia and by the confidence the two States repose in each other. Military men are well aware that Russia's strategical road to India lies, not through Central Asia, but through Persia, and that the Lesseps Railway, therefore, can be intended only for peaceful purposes. Thus the relations between the two countries promise to remain as excellent as they are, and there is apparently no occasion for enmity or distrust. We hope that the happy event which has brought the son of the mighty and universally respected Queen Victoria to our country will mark a period in the history of the Anglo-Russian relations. We trust that the Crimean War is destined to mark the only melancholy interruption of a friendship which has lasted more than 300 years. May that war, as it was the culminating point of so much undeserved and useless hostility, be regarded some day as the beginning of a new phase of uninterrupted friendly relations. May the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with our illustrious Cesarevna usher in a long period of mutual confidence and amity between Russia and Great Britain!"

A LONG SWIM.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Chronicle* makes the announcement of the death of Samuel Brock, a Yarmouth beachman, the occasion of recalling his extraordinary escape from drowning in October, 1835. A vessel was observed at sea about 1 P. M., with a signal flying for a pilot, bearing east, distant about twelve miles. Brock, with nine others, launched the yawl Increase, and about 4 o'clock they came up with the vessel. Three of the beachmen went on board, and the remainder were sent away. On their way home a terrific squall took the yawl's sails flat aback, and she capsized. In a few minutes all the crew, with the exception of Brock, were drowned. It was then about 6:30 P. M., and the nearest land was six miles distant, dead low water, and Brock knew that the flood tide would be setting off shore making to the southward. The swell of the sea drove him over the Cross-sand Ridge, and he then got sight of the buoy of St. Nicholas' Gat, nearly opposite his own door, distant four miles from the land. He had then been five hours in the water. He next caught sight of a vessel at anchor. He got within 200 yards of the vessel, and hailed her; a boat was at once lowered, and at 1:30 A. M., having swam seven hours and a half in an October night, he was safe on board the brig Betsey of Sunderland, nearly fifteen miles from the spot where the boat Increase was capsized.

MORE WORK IN THE MILLS.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* of the 22d inst. says: "Business is brightening on every side among the manufactories, and it is worthy of note that the stock of the Lawrence corporations, which of course were more or less depressed by the panic, has rallied rapidly. The stock of the Washington Mills in July last sold at 70 to 75, but had declined last week to 56¼. This week, however, it has advanced to 59¼. The Pacific Mills stock is the least affected of all by fluctuations, and remains quite steadily at the figures reported from day to day—$1,940 to $1,980 a share. There is reported to be some activity in Everett Mills stock, and that corporation is undoubtedly in a very gratifying condition. It has been noted that all the mills are running here, with the exception of a portion of the Washington. It is gratifying to be able to announce that work will be resumed at No. 3 of the Washington Mills, at the beginning of next week. Equally gratifying is the intelligence from the Pacific corporation, that their mills, running to their full capacity, and on full time, cannot supply the demand for goods of their manufacture. The corporation has been forced to running extra hours, and for the present a large part of their employes will work until 9 o'clock P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays."

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The *New North State*, published at Greensboro, N. C., says that it was the intention of the Siamese twins to have the band connecting them severed in case one died before the other. Its full statement is as follows:

"One died on Saturday morning, and the other died a few hours afterward. It was the intention of these twins to cause a separation if one died before the other. Only one was sick, and lingered for several days, but at his decease the other was unable to procure a surgeon, and in a few hours he began to decline, and died before receiving assistance, notwithstanding he was in good health up to the moment of the decease of his brother."

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The Berlin correspondent of the *British Medical Journal* writes: "The Emperor of Germany has now nearly recovered from an attack which has caused his physicians much anxiety. It originated in a severe chill, and the trouble was increased by the supervention of symptoms of suppressed gout. The flying pains were very severe, and the pains in the head were at one time most distressing. Since then the system has been happily relieved, and the attack will now probably quickly pass off. [illegible]

PROPAGATION OF GAME FISH.

PISCICULTURE ON LONG ISLAND—ARRIVAL OF 30,000 SALMON FRY—CALIFORNIA SPAWN HATCHED IN NEW-JERSEY AND DEVELOPED IN THIS STATE.

There was a rather curious arrival at Jersey City yesterday in a baggage car of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, consisting of 30,000 living salmon "fry," and several hundred young trout. This extraordinary consignment was brought in tin cans, or tanks, from the Troutdale breeding ponds at Bloomsburg, N. J., in charge of Dr. J. H. Slack, United States Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, and were last evening placed in streams watering the middle portion of Suffolk County, Long Island. The salmon were sixty-nine days old, and were hatched at Bloomsburg from spawn brought from the Pacific coast. The trout were nearly two years old, and were of the ordinary variety known as brook trout. The 30,000 "fry" were contained in six large cans, resembling the common milk-venders' cans, but pierced so as to facilitate ventilation. These fish averaged from an inch to an inch and three-quarters in length, and belong to the variety scientifically designated as *salmon quinnat*. The spawn was taken in California last Fall by Rev. Livingston Stone for the United States Fishery Commission, in the McLeod River, up toward the Oregon border; the McLeod being a tributary of the Sacramento River. Sacramento salmon, as they are generally called, are ranked among the finest game fish of their species, and there are now no less than 650,000 of these "fry" in the ponds at Troutdale, besides 150,000 trout. Large additional consignments of salmon are expected in a few days from California and Maine, and there will be something like 1,000,000 at Bloomsbury in the Spring. The trout brought up yesterday averaged from three to six inches in length, and will be old enough to take the fly next Fall; but it will be three years before the salmon will develop. The latter were intended for the waters of the South-side Club grounds.

Last week Commissioner Slack sent 30,000 salmon fry to Winchester, Va., for the stocking of the Upper Potomac and Cedar Creek, and a quantity was some time since deposited in the Opequan River. The Winchester consignment reached their destination very successfully, sustaining a loss of not more than 1,000 fish. Various methods have been devised of aerating the water in transit, so as to avoid the necessity of changing it, and two of these systems were operated yesterday. The oldest is an air-pump attached to the side of the tank, by means of which air is forced into the lower portion of the tank, and the water is recharged with oxygen. The other method is a recent one, suggested by one of Commissioner Slack's assistants. It consists of a tin cylinder, about eighteen inches in length and three or four inches in diameter. A hoop-handle crosses one end of the cylinder, and the other end is closed, forming a bottom. The sides and bottom are pierced with numerous small holes. When the cylinder is forced downward, into the tank, the water rushes in through the perforations, and as the cylinder is withdrawn the water rushes out, creating great ebullition of air, which, of course, reimpregnates the water to a very considerable extent. Bloomsbury is sixty-four miles from New-York, and, including necessary delays before the tanks had reached Williamsburg, an interval of about twelve hours had elapsed. Notwithstanding this fact, all the fish were in excellent condition, with the exception of those contained in one tank, into which coal-gas from the locomotive had penetrated. Probably 2,000 "fry" were killed by it, but the water was renewed at Williamsburg and the other fish revived rapidly. The consignment was shipped at 4 o'clock P. M., via the South-side Railroad, for Islip. The trout were destined for the private ponds of Mr. John Snedecor, about four miles from the South-side Club preserves.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the criminal branch of the United States Court, Judge Benedict presiding, the Grand Jury panel was called, but out of a *venire* of sixty summoned, only twenty-seven answered to their names. Eight of them were excused by the Court for cause, and a fresh panel was ordered, returnable to-day. Judge Benedict also directed orders to issue against four of the parties summoned as Grand Jurors, and who had been personally served with notice to attend, to show cause why they should not be fined for contempt....Daniel O'Brien and J. Kelly, indicted for breaking into the Post Office at Piermont, pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence....The case of Joshua D. Miner, who was tried some two years ago and acquitted on a charge of dealing in counterfeit money, was called yesterday on one of the nine other indictments found against him upon a like charge. Ex-Judge Fullerton, on behalf of Miner, claimed that the indictments now pending were identically the same as the one upon which he was tried, and covered precisely the same offense. He therefore insisted that the defendant had no right by law to be placed in jeopardy again upon a charge of which he had already been acquitted. By consent of both sides the matter was set down for argument on Thursday next....The trial of Charles Calendar, the late Bank Examiner, on an indictment charging him with receiving a bribe, and making an untrue report of the Ocean National Bank, has been set down peremptorily for the first day of the March term.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your paper of yesterday, and one recently published by you on the same subject, relative to reckless driving in Broadway, and the almost constant failure of Police officers to make arrests, is much to the point, and must commend themselves to the attention of those of your readers who have frequent occasion to cross that thoroughfare.

One reason that policemen are so slow to make arrests in cases like those in question is perhaps to be found in the practice of policemen accepting free rides on stages to and from their respective headquarters, &c. This custom cannot otherwise than help to blind Police officers and embarrass them in a strict performance of their duties. They might just as well accept a glass of liquor from a liquor-dealer, and be expected the next moment, if need be, to report that dealer. The Police Commissioners ought to stop this beggarly practice, for, although a small matter in itself, its results are calamitous, as is shown daily.

A. B.

A MAINE MAN IN ROME.

Judge Kent, of Maine, who is traveling in Europe, recently wrote, in a letter to Chief Justice Appleton, of the same State, as follows: "When you see Brother David Barker, tell him that I received a Washington newspaper containing his little poem on the 'Bradbury Boys,' and opened it in the vestibule of St. Peter's Church on my first visit there, and sat down under the grand arches and read it before looking at the wonderful dome. My wife, not knowing what attracted me, asked how I could stop there to read an old American newspaper and become so absorbed in it, to the neglect of the wonders around me. I replied I cared more for old friends and home, and homely scenes there depicted, than for all the domes and relics of Rome, and so I sat and finished reading what the Exeter Bard had so well set forth in his simple words."

THE NEW SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA.

This is the curious way in which the Lexington (Va.) *Gazette* describes the new United States Senator from that State: "He was shot in the war, and the lead in him has been a cork, and not a sinker. He was born in Campbell, doctored in Appomattox, a Know-nothing, wounded, had a heap of 'claims,' don't drink, a poor speaker, and a clever fellow, plain family nag—safe and decent."

REVOLT OF LUNATICS.

A revolt occurred a few days ago in the Lunatic Asylum of St. Andrew's, near St. Petersburg. While the keepers were at dinner the patients burst into a room where some arms were stored, and, having distributed them, prepared for resistance. The warders endeavored to calm them by argument, but ineffectually, and, some of the keepers having approached too near, were seized and attacked with sword cuts. Five were killed and two seriously wounded. Recourse was then had to famine, but forty-eight hours' fast was endured before the madmen laid down their arms. Six of the most furious have been placed in separate cells with straight-waistcoats on.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Contested Elections appointed by the new Republican Central Committee, consisting of Messrs. Jacob M. Patterson, H. M. Ruggles, Daniel H. Crowley, Benj. K. Phelps, and Gen. Jas. C. Pinckney, met yesterday in the office of the District Attorney. Mr. Patterson was elected Chairman. Papers relating to the contests growing out of the late primary election were read, and it was arranged that the contestants of the Sixth and Fifteenth Assembly Districts should be heard at Republican Hall on Monday next, and those of the Twenty-first District on the following Tuesday. A time for the hearing of the matters in dispute in the First District will be fixed at a future meeting of the committee. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Maas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MAN AND WIFE—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Geo. Clarke, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT—Ned Buntline and others. Matinée at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock—Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss F. Hayward. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—The Vokes Troupe—Matinée at 1:30.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON AND PARIS—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT—Under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

By its action yesterday, the State Senate rejected the amendment to article 6 of the Constitution, which vests in the Governor the appointment of Justices of the Peace in cities having a population of not less than 100,000. It is possible to justify this action, but the further vote to cut out section 4 from the amendment to article 3 is equally, with its recommittal in the Assembly, a very dangerous and indefensible procedure. Each amendment is unquestionably a coherent whole, and if the objectionable section did omit to provide for a redistribution of the Senate districts, the conclusion obviously is that its framers and the Legislature which has already approved it intended these districts to remain as they are. There is a certain amount of injustice in this, but the present is clearly not the time to remedy it. Strike out section 4, and the amendment to article 3 becomes practically a new one, because, by that alteration, the significance of the word Senate becomes changed in section 1, and in every other section of that article in which it occurs. Article 3 contains the very salutary prohibitions against special legislation which are among the most valuable portions of the amendments. No risk ought to be run of invalidating the entire amendment by tinkering at its sections; and since such a change as that proposed makes it virtually a new amendment, originating with this Legislature, and subject, therefore, to the approval of the next, the risk seems pretty well defined.

Passengers on the Fulton Ferry-boat *Farragut* yesterday were agreeably surprised by noticing that the life preservers, which heretofore have been packed in the narrow and high passage between the front and rear cabins, had been removed to convenient shelves over the seats. For some time past the boats of this line have also had a large life preserver with a long cord attached hanging behind each cabin door. These are precautions suggested by the experience of a few weeks since, when a man was drowned for want of them. It is something to know that such lessons can be taught at all to a corporation like the Union Ferry Company. But the price paid for them seems an unnecessarily high one.

Some time since an ordinance was introduced in the Board of Assistant Aldermen requiring that the covers of coal-slides and man-holes should be so made as to present a rough surface and a secure foothold for pedestrians. In the slushy and sloppy weather we have had of late, the smooth iron covers, which take up so large a part of the foot-walk, have been more than usually dangerous, and the source of frequent accident. The ordinance was a good one, and should be embodied in a law. It will be of little use, however, if it is not enforced more vigorously than the existing ordinance requiring property-owners to clear away the snow from the sidewalk in front of their premises within twenty hours after it has fallen. This provision is so generally disobeyed that when, as usually happens, a [illegible] is followed by a thaw [illegible] of the foot-walk becomes simply hideous. A little timely exertion on the part of householders would greatly add to the general convenience and comfort. But persons who are forgetful of their obligations in this respect ought to have their memories jogged more sharply by the Police.

The "side issues" provoked by the progress of the Tichborne trial bid fair to be as interminable as the trial itself. The latest incidental suit in the great case was a prosecution of Mr. WHALLEY, M. P., for publicly professing his continued belief in the credibility of JEAN LUIE, notwithstanding the conviction of that ingenious Dane for perjury. This looks like a sample of judicial thin-skinnedness. Mr. WHALLEY is an impulsive and slightly muddle-headed kind of man, who has taken up the cause of the claimant, partly from good nature and partly from the hallucination that the cause of Protestantism is somehow involved in his trial. Mr. WHALLEY's opinion about this or any other subject has the slightest possible public weight, and the dignity of the Court of Queen's Bench can hardly suffer from anything he may say or publish. To inflict a fine of $1,250 for Mr. WHALLEY's offense savors too much of vindictiveness to have the desired effect in securing respect for the Bench.

Every rumor about the health of the Pope can scarcely fail to be carefully scanned by every Government in Europe, and anything that increases the probability of the question of his successor being brought to an early settlement has an interest for the entire civilized world. There never was a time when the future of Roman Catholicism and all which its supremacy involves was more obviously bound up with the character of the next occupant of the Papal chair. The successor of PIO NONO may arrest the progress toward the disestablishment of the Church which is taking place in Germany, or he may hasten it. He may save the Church from pending assault in Austria, may restore its harmony with the civil power in Italy, and, generally speaking, give it a new lease of life in Europe, or he may do the reverse of all these things. Even a "slight illness" of PIO NONO is calculated to set speculation at work.

FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS.

The House Committee on Ways and Means have agreed on the proposition to extend the legal limit of the legal-tender issue to four hundred millions of dollars. In other words, they would undo the work of Congress by which forty-four millions of these notes were authorized to be withdrawn and canceled; they would retrace what is the only step ever taken by the Government toward the redemption of the notes; they would lay in the way of a payment of the loan represented by these notes—a loan which, be it remembered, was a forced loan at the time of its issue, and which only actual danger to the existence of the country could have justified in law or morals—a most serious and enduring obstacle. We are sorry to be compelled to believe that this proposition will be adopted by the House. This project of the Ways and Means Committee is not a mere declaration of opinion. It is in the form of an act of Congress, and is a deliberate attempt to inflate still further the legal-tender issues of the country. If the House could gain for a moment a clear idea of what is actually going on in the commercial and financial world, we are confident that even the reckless ignorance of that body would not sanction this proposition. If the members could be made to see how much the issue of that portion of the $44,000,000 which has already been thrown on the market has done, in connection with other vicious influences at work in the financial field, to stimulate speculation, to dissipate the wholesome caution aroused by the panic of last Fall, and to prepare the country for another and a worse crash than we have yet had, we are confident that Congress, instead of pouring seventeen millions more upon the market, would direct the Secretary of the Treasury, at the earliest possible moment, to withdraw the notes already issued.

We shall not undertake now to retrace the history of this remarkable subject. It is sufficient to say that the greenbacks withdrawn under Secretary MCCULLOCH were regarded by the country as a permanent reduction of the legal tenders; and, as such, their withdrawal was a well-defined step toward the redemption of that portion of the debt. When Mr. BOUTWELL made the discovery that he had the right to reissue these notes at will, the Senate Committee on Finance for the Forty-second Congress, one of the ablest committees of that body, promptly, and in the most sweeping language, condemned and repudiated the pretension. No one, we presume, will deny that under these circumstances the power claimed by the Secretary was a doubtful one. As such it never ought to have been exercised. We put aside for the present the decision of the question whether the view of the Secretary or that of the committee was best sustained. It was sufficient that the power claimed was not a clear one, and a power so vast, so arbitrary, so far-reaching in its consequences, so opposed to the theory of our Government, and the exercise of which was of such incalculable force as a precedent, never for a moment should have been used except on an absolutely indisputable authority of law. Instead of this, the Secretary assumed the position that he would regard the power as conceded by Congress unless it was denied. In other words, he undertook to confer on himself by default a power such as no financial Minister in the world enjoys. The consequences of this assumption are now before us. Five-eighths of the notes that were once redeemed are reissued, and the House committee in charge of the subject propose to send out the remainder, while the flow of paper money into the great centres continues, and every avenue of headlong speculation is again being crowded to the full.

The plea that this enormous inflation is meant as a revenue measure is a very humiliating one. It is only third-rate powers that borrow money to pay current expenses, including interest, in time of peace. But even third-rate powers, when they have to make such loans, make them honorably, and pay the market rate of interest for them. If we need money in the Treasury, let us, in the name of all reason and honesty, borrow it of those who are willing to lend it, paying what it is worth—or let us raise it, if there is [illegible]. But do not let us [illegible] terribly mistaken policy of issuing our notes of hand, and compelling our creditors to take them by declaring them legal tender, while making no preparation to meet them. If we cannot pluck up the courage to face our honest debts and pay them as we can, let us at least not increase them.

PROGRESSING BACKWARD.

We shall probably hear a good deal about the offenses of the present Legislature after it has adjourned. People will make a great outcry over the interests it has betrayed, the unnecessary burdens it has sanctioned, and the corruption which has distinguished it generally, after it is too late to remedy any of these evils. This community, especially that portion of it which has a vital interest in keeping the City out of the hands of thieves, ought to see by this time that if they wish to check jobbery at Albany, they must hold themselves in readiness to make a united protest against schemes which are intended to sacrifice the public interest to that of a few greedy politicians. Take for example the bill introduced by Mr. LEAKE, of this City, for the purpose of allowing "members of the Legislature to hold office under the Government of New-York." Anybody who remembers the history of the last five years will need but little reflection to be convinced of the dangerous character of such a measure. It not only involves a fraud upon the people by enabling persons to take pay for two sets of duties, either of which must be neglected, but it puts in the hands of political jobbers a lever by which the worst abuses of the reign of Tammany can be restored. TOM FIELDS could hardly have swindled the people of New-York out of half a million of dollars but for his double position as a local officer and a member of Assembly. FREAR and HITCHMAN would have been far less dangerous foes than they were to the Treasury of New-York, but for the possession of similar means of "striking" for a high price at Albany; and TWEED would certainly have had infinitely more difficulty in stealing his millions but for the fact of being at once State Senator, and head of the most powerful department in the City Government. One of the best points in the new charter is the prohibition it contains against a revival of this abuse. Mr. LEAKE and his friends appear to have begun a process of "whittling away" the best points of the charter. Suppose, instead of continuing this process at the rate of a bill per day, they draw up their "amendments" in one comprehensive enactment. That would be the franker and manlier course, and would probably give the people chiefly interested a hint of what they are driving at—a point which, at present, is enveloped in dense obscurity.

The pending modifications of the charter are, in addition to the above: Investigate the Dock Department with a view to its abolition and absorption, say in the Department of Public Works; give the Common Council, which is declared to be a legislative body, and whose strength is precisely that of its weakest link—the Assistant Aldermen—executive powers rightfully belonging to the Department of Parks; let there be a special election in June—about four months previous to the nominations for the Fall election—to elect a new Controller and Corporation Counsel. There is not a particle of evidence that the people want any of these changes effected. There is a strong probability that most of them will meet with popular disapproval. The present Dock Commissioners are very little better or very little worse than their sleepy predecessors. We have no doubt they want reorganizing, but as a preliminary to any change in the existing department, we should like to hear what the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, and other representative bodies of New-York merchants, have to say about the entire system of proposed dock improvements. They are certainly a good deal more competent than the State Legislature to express an opinion as to the proper means of improving our water front, and the proper agencies for doing it.

Then, as to the dispute about who is to be intrusted with the spending of the $2,000,000 to be raised by the issue of assessment bonds for the grading of Morningside and Riverside avenues, have the property-owners, who will be compelled to pay for these works, nothing to say about the authority to whose hands they would most readily confide their money? If they are content to vest the selection of laborers and overseers in some three dozen Aldermen and assistants, to allow the work to be excluded from open competition by contract, and have it done by the day of eight hours' duration, that is chiefly their own affair. Only it is somewhat unusual to find people willingly give a dollar for what they know is only worth fifty cents. In short, if the public cannot bring its influence to bear upon the Legislature, the Legislature is very likely to go wrong in many material respects; and it seems to us that the people will be largely to blame.

UNIFORMITY OF LAWS.

Among the subjects which it would not be out of place for any of the State Legislatures now in session to consider, is that of uniformity of laws in the different States. Important as this subject has always been, it is of more moment at present than it ever was before, and is becoming increasingly so every year.

In the early history of our country, a diversity of laws between any two of the colonies was productive of comparatively little inconvenience. To persons living near the boundary, indeed, it was sometimes the occasion of embarrassment, but even to them it was generally much less troublesome than it is to such individuals now. In the days when all the changes necessary for transferring wool as a suitable garment from the back of a sheep to the shoulders of a man—including carding, spinning, weaving, and dyeing—were often performed without the material ever being off the farmer's premises, from the time the sheep was sheared till the coat was put on, the need of uniformity in the laws which regulated the business intercourse of even very near neighbors was incomparably less than in our own time. In regard to places at a distance from one another, the want of such uniformity was scarcely felt at all. All this is now changed. A far larger proportion, for instance, of the people of this City are interested in the question what the laws of Illinois or California are, than would, at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, have [illegible] New-Jersey, Connecticut, or Pennsylvania.

There are many of the laws of different States in regard to which the inconvenience occasioned by their diversity is not sufficient to render it worth while to take any trouble to procure uniformity. There are, perhaps, still more in respect to which, although greater uniformity is very much needed, yet the changes requisite for this purpose would cause more confusion than they would remedy. There are also great numbers of laws which involve principles, or are connected with lines of policy, which particular States would not be willing to give up. But after making full allowance for all these considerations, there still remain many troublesome differences which there is no sufficient reason for retaining. Individuals in one State having property or business relations with another, or those moving out of one State into another, are very frequently subjected, not only to material inconvenience, but to serious loss, on account of the mistakes to which they are liable from this source. In many cases these differences in themselves are of the most trivial character—often mere forms, which could readily be altered, or which sometimes could, if the law would so allow, be without any difficulty entirely dispensed with.

We have not room here to illustrate this subject, nor is there need for doing so. To any lawyer or experienced business man, numerous and marked examples of the kind of the diversities to which we refer will at once occur. There is scarcely a branch of legal practice that would not furnish a multitude of such instances. Even in what are apparently the most simple matters, lawyers of the highest reputation for learning in their profession often hesitate about giving an opinion in regard to what the law is the other side of the line of the State in which they live, and are very apt to make serious mistakes when they do render such an opinion. In fact, if a man has any legal business outside of his own State, there is no way in which, as a general rule, he would be much more sure of getting it into an inextricable tangle than by employing a gentleman of first-rate legal attainments *in* his own State to attend to it.

For several reasons, there is no portion of the United States in which the subject we have been considering in this article is of more importance than in this City. Our mercantile communications with all parts of the country, the number of persons from other States who every year come here to reside, the great amounts of property in other States owned by our citizens, and the property here, owned partly or entirely by residents of other States, and the fact that a very considerable and rapidly-increasing part of what constitutes in reality one great city is in another State, are all circumstances which should render the question of uniformity of State laws peculiarly interesting to New-Yorkers.

THE WRONGS OF THE SAILOR.

The "powers of evil," which are always seeking to obstruct whatever is done in the way of real reform in New York, are now making a concentrated attack on one of the most useful pieces of legislation ever framed—the "United States Shipping law."

Our commercial readers well know for how many years the American seamen were at a disadvantage, as compared with those from all other countries, in the legislation which protected them. Our own laws regulating the shipment and discharge of sailors were so poor and so loose that the riff-raff of all countries were brought into our merchant service, as they could not be employed in any other. Seamen were bought and sold in New-York like slaves. They were often shipped without their consent, or when they were made insensible by liquor. Their labor was disposed of at rates which they could not control. They were cheated and robbed unceasingly, and wronged in various ways, where they had no power of redress.

The runners, agents, and boarding-house keepers held them under their thumbs; at one time getting them in debt, at another leading them to drink and ruin, and combining with them to cheat both ship-masters and owners. The men became morose and undisciplined under this consciousness of wrong, which they could not remedy, and of association with abandoned characters against their employers. The evil had reached such a fearful height, and our merchant service had become such a by-word and reproach, that at length a number of philanthropic citizens connected with the Seamens' Friend Society, framed and succeeded in passing a law called the "United States Shipping Law," designed to correct all these evils. This act went into operation in June, 1872. It practically puts the whole matter of engaging and shipping seamen into the hands of a United States Commissioner, who becomes a kind of Marine Judge. He himself is appointed by the United States Circuit Court, who can remove him for cause, and thus his office is placed beyond the reach of party politics. This Commissioner supervises all agreements between masters and crews, and certifies as to the character of the men; he must witness all advance payment of wages, as well as the discharge of the sailors, and see that they receive their stipulated pay. He keeps a register of all seamen, and affords facilities for engaging them, and must take means to secure their presence on shipboard. He is also a Judge between the masters or ship-owners and the men in the thousand differences that spring up between them, and he must aid in the capture of deserters, and receive the effects of deceased seamen.

It will easily be imagined by our readers what an outcry would arise among the harpies who had so long preyed upon the unfortunate sailors upon the appointment of a just and determined man to such a position. Fifty villainous concerns had grown rich for years on what is called the "blood money" wrung from the sailors. All their cheatings and robberies, their making men drunk and then shipping them, their extortions at one time from the ship-owners, and at another from the seamen, were suddenly brought to an end, and their rascally trade was broken up. These wretches have been unceasing in their opposition to the act and to the Commissioner. Their complaints have even been echoed by officials who ought to know better, and by respectable journals. Their especial object is to influence the Congressional Committee who have charge of this subject to repeal the act, or, failing that, to emasculate it by reducing the Commissioner's powers.

The [illegible] against the law have called out an impartial and thorough investigation from so respectable a source as the Seamen's Friend Society. This association has appointed a committee, of whose character we need say nothing further than that its Chairman is WILLIAM A. BOOTH, and this committee, after a long and close investigation, have reported unanimously that "the act is beneficial to the interests of both sailors and ship-owners, and that its repeal would be a public calamity." The complaints against the Commissioner, Capt. DUNCAN, seem to be trivial, while the work of his office is evidently in the highest degree useful and vigorous, and has already reformed most of the crying abuses connected with the shipping of seamen. We trust that the Committee of the House will not be in the slightest degree affected by the outcry raised here against the act.

THE PACIFIC TRADE.

The visit of the Postmaster General of New South Wales to this country, for the purpose of completing the arrangements for a regular mail communication between Sydney and the United States, marks the beginning of a new impulse to our Pacific trade. There is no reason, unless it be our own apathy, why the commerce of our Western coast should be much less than that which belongs to our Eastern ports. From Hobart Town, in the south, to Yokohama, in the north, and as far back at least as the Empire of British India, there is a vastly rich territory whose produce should be attracted to San Francisco, and through that to the cities of the Atlantic States. Every day that this remains neglected, the public Treasury is losing a valuable source of revenue, Western farmers and Eastern manufacturers are deprived of a comparatively boundless market for their produce, and American merchants are losing a wide field for enterprise. For European energy, although confronted by greater difficulties, is already enlisted against us. Russia contemplates railroads which will place Pekin within a comparatively small distance of Moscow; England recognizes the necessity of a railway across India toward Canton, and even Austria is moving for a similar road from Kurrachee to Constantinople as a work essential to her interests. There is no doubt the people who are projecting these things are in earnest. Already in Hindostan the British are steadily and quietly covering that vast region with a network of railways, which will require no great effort to spread east and west in order to secure a monopoly of the trade of Southern Asia.

To counteract the effect of this we must increase our commercial marine in the Pacific, and attract to the American flag an interest from the inhabitants and traders of the countries of Asia, the Archipelago, and Australia. The occasion of the Centennial Exhibition should be the means of furthering the national interests in the Pacific very materially, and the commission must be responsible if the opportunity is lost. The plan which was devised months ago for the fulfillment of this duty has been too long delayed. Action should be taken at once, if any practical result is to be attained. It is useless waiting for diplomatic formalities. While the waiting goes on, money is being expended, and nothing is being done. The centennial should be the means of placing the United States in a new and prominent position before all the people of the East, but the work must be begun here. It is of no use to trust to the spontaneous action of those people to come to Philadelphia, and to inaugurate an era of commercial intercourse; especially in the face of a counter influence which induces them rather to look in the other direction toward Europe. The commission is losing valuable time in postponing the action they long since resolved upon; and if, in consequence, the full benefit of the centennial is not obtained, and a powerful impulse given to our Pacific trade, where we can gain almost a monopoly, if we go to work in time, the interests of the whole Union will be damaged.

Perhaps it has been the custom to underestimate the value of this trade; and it may be for that reason that the colonists of New South Wales, and not the American people, have the credit of first promoting the establishment of this new Australian and American Mail Steam-ship Company. But, in truth, the value of the trade can scarcely be overestimated. If we take that one territory with which we shall be brought into direct communication through the medium of the new company, and it is not the richest of the seven Australian colonies, the statistics are almost marvelous. The population of New South Wales is very little in excess of half a million; that of Sydney, the capital, at the last census was 75,945; or including the suburbs, 134,755. But the colony owns 17,560,048 sheep, being an increase of 120 per cent. in nine years; and in 1872 it exported, chiefly to England, 50,233,453 pounds of wool, or an increase of 239 per cent. in nine years. In the same year it produced nearly half a million gallons of wine, more than sixteen hundred thousand pounds of sugar, four million bushels of maize, fourteen thousand diamonds, ten thousand tons of tin, a much larger quantity of copper, and several hundred thousand ounces of gold, besides coal and other produce. The tonnage of vessels entered inward amounted to 774,490; and outward to 813,550. Almost the whole of this trade goes now to the British Empire, about one-third to England direct and the rest to other British ports. But it is so rapidly increasing that American merchants can avail themselves of it to the advantage of both countries, and if they do not they stand a very fair chance of losing a brilliant opportunity for developing our whole western coast, and so opening another door to the industrial enterprise of the entire country.

For it must be remembered that these figures pertain to but a single province. A similar story of rapid development could be told of Victoria, South Australia, New-Zealand, Queensland, and Tasmania, from none of which does this country derive the benefit it ought. There are, then, the rich islands of the Indian Archipelago, all south-eastern Asia, and the numberless groups of the Pacific, where at present the American flag is comparatively little seen, but where there awaits us, if we choose to take it, a wide source of wealth. It is time now that the American people should decide whether they will be content with the small amount that must, under any circumstances, drift [illegible] effort, they will monopolize the larger share, to which, geographically, they are entitled.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

Mme. Van Zandt's performance of *Maritana*, in Wallace's pretty opera of that name, attracted to the Academy of Music last evening the largest audience assembled since the outset of the season. The representation was, in many respects, a very creditable one, and in so far as Mme. Van Zandt was concerned, it was decidedly brilliant. Mme. Van Zandt scarcely requires an introduction to American play-goers, who, from last night's hearty welcome, have clearly learned to appreciate her work. It is not amiss to say, *apropos* of her reappearance, however, that her voice, which is both powerful and sweet, is finer than ever; that she manages it, if not with the marvelous skill of which a very few songstresses only can boast, at all events with a cleverness secured by the best of schooling; that she sings with much expression; that the English text assigned to her for recital is, thanks to an admirable articulation, genuine English; and, finally, that she acts with intelligence. These qualities are rarely united in a prima donna, and it is no wonder their fortunate possessor should enjoy the favor which Mme. Van Zandt's reception and success showed to be hers. There is in "Maritana" an abundance of tuneful numbers, and although they are numbers of an appreciable sort, they go hand in hand, almost every one, with accompaniments full and elegant in form. Mme. Van Zandt endowed the heroine's share of the work with a charm that would, doubtless, have satisfied Wallace even, had that regretted composer lived; and the gracefully-accompanied romance in the first act, ("The Harp in the Air,") and the air in the third ("Scenes that are Brightest,") were, among less distinctive passages, productive of the happiest effect. Worthy of mention with the lady's exertions were those of Mr. Wilford Morgan, who, until yesterday, was new to us. Mr. Morgan's voice has greater volume than that of the (by comparison) *tenor di grazia* of the company, Mr. Maas, but we prefer the quality of the latter's tones, and wish that Mr. Morgan's were brought forth with less effort. Mr. Morgan, be it noted, has several advantages; he is evidently a capital musician and a singer of experience, so that he conceals with an art quite legitimate his most serious vocal defects. Mr. Morgan's acting, which was above the plane of acting in English opera as generally rendered, and his tact as a vocalist, made his début thoroughly satisfactory. "Let me like a soldier fall" (transposed a semi-tone, as was the trio preceding it) was redemanded, as was, also, by the way, *Maritana's* air in the last act. Mrs. Seguin, we have further to say, was the *Lazarillo*, and sang and acted delightfully. After noting these points of excellence in the representation, we need not enter into further particulars. Mr. Hall who personated *Don Jose*, appears, we learn, in spite of continued illness, to assist the management in straits for a Minister of the requisite vocal profundity. Mr. Peakes, who portrayed the King, was only fit to play a monarch under the rule of a Spanish Commune. The chorus and orchestra were very proficient, and the concerted music was capitally executed. At the matinée to-day "The Bohemian Girl" is to be the opera.

TO-NIGHT'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. Thomas' Symphony Concert may be attended at Steinway Hall, this evening. M. Maurel is to be the soloist, and a very fine programme of orchestral music, which includes a symphony by Gade, is to be recited.

WIENIAWSKI-MAUREL-THOMAS CONCERTS.

The sale of seats for the two Wieniawski-Maurel-Thomas concerts, to occur at Steinway Hall on Monday and Tuesday, is now progressing. We shall find room for the programmes of these entertainments hereafter. For the present we may say that an equally potent combination of names has never been effected in the concert-room, and that *dilletanti* who overlook the fact will not soon cease to regret their carelessness.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

If "Money" be not the best of Lord Lytton's dramatic works—and we do not think that it is—there is at least one quality in it which will always commend it to a critical audience, even if it were not in other respects a fine play. No modern dramatist has been more successful than Bulwer in fitting his works not only to the popular taste, but to the requirements of the stage. In "Richelieu" and the "Lady of Lyons" this double quality seemed to be the result of no particular effort; but in "Money," the writer has strained the picture of private life to a point beyond which we come upon the region of burlesque; and this has been done evidently to secure dramatic effect. But the element of burlesque has no part in the comedy. If any of the characters are overdrawn, they are legitimately overdrawn. There is nothing unnatural, nothing which cannot be conceived as a sketch from real life. It is only in the event of the actor's representation exceeding the limits fixed by the author that the merits of the piece begin to appear in diminished light. In this way, however, "Money" becomes an excellent test of the appreciation of the company, and it is seldom that the entire cast can stand that test with success. We do not say that it does at this theatre. A close observation of every part will detect some things a little overdone; but, in justice, it must be said that we do not remember to have seen the piece more successfully played throughout. We will presently indicate the points we refer to; it will then be seen how trifling they are. In the meantime we must congratulate the theatre-going public on the effort made by Mr. Wallack to reintroduce first-class comedy. There is ample need for improving the tone of the popular taste, and the applause which greeted the manager last evening from a crowded house is evidence how well his efforts and enterprise are being appreciated. For the manner in which the piece is set upon the stage is worthy of the highest encomium. The scenery has been got up with every regard to the most luxurious effects, and in every detail as well as in the elegance and completion of all the accessories it could hardly be surpassed. The only personation which we can term as in any degree weak is that of Mr. Ferguson as *Lord Glossmore*. Here the ideal does certainly not come up to the requirements of the character. To some extent a similar judgment should be passed on Mr. Carroll, *Sir John Vesey*, who also furnishes one of the cases where the limits of burlesque are sometimes encroached upon.

The other is found in Mr. Floyd, as *Sir Frederick Blount*, who a little exaggerates the enunciation which forms a leading feature in his dialogue. With this exception much praise is due to him for the excellent skill and taste with which he plays a part that is by no means the easiest. We would be glad not to have to take even that exception, for it is an admirable performance. Of the three principal characters—*Alfred Evelyn*, Mr. Wallack; *Benjamin Stout, M. P.*, Mr. Brougham, and *Henry Graves*, Mr. Beckett—we can only speak with satisfaction and approval. We never witness "Money" without a feeling that the place in the plot filled by *Capt. Dudley Smooth*—well acted in this instance by Mr. Polk—lacks clear definition. This is the fault, if any, of the author's. But a correct understanding of that place is necessary adequately to appreciate the character of *Alfred Evelyn*, especially in the latter portion of the play. Mr. Wallack, however leaves nothing to be desired. His performance is full of power without straining for effect, but made up of vivid coloring and realism. With less opportunities Mr. Brougham equally forcibly avails himself of those he has, and Mr. Beckett renders the part of *Graves* with like perfection. This is a character which may always be closely scrutinized. Nothing is easier, nothing more common, than to reduce it below the author's intended level. But it is not so reduced in the present instance. Overflowing with humor it is, and the dramatist so intended it, but in no measure is it degraded under Mr. Beckett's treatment to a lower standard. Miss Lewis, as *Clara Douglas*, renders the part in a manner which is clearly the result of much care and study. Her manner is natural, fascinating, and calculated, as it should be, to win sympathy. We can point to no part in which it can be altered without deterioration. We have seen it often more boisterously played, but [illegible] is more than modestly good in the smaller part of *Georgina Vesey*. With so powerful a cast, it would be strange if the most hypercritical could find much to condemn; but when we have all the members of such a company exhibiting the care and the study which are evident throughout, we feel more than justified in awarding to the performance the highest praise. If appreciated as its merits deserve, we must predict for it a long run.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Matinées will be given to-day at the Union Square, Daly's Fifth Avenue, Grand Opera-house, Booth's, Niblo's Garden, Wallack's, the Olympic, Theatre Comique, Bryant's, and Wood's Museum. The programme in each case consists of the usual evening performances.... The success of Miss Clara Morris at the West has been very great. She played two weeks in Pittsburg to larger houses than any star has drawn there for many years. She made her first appearance as *Cora* in "Article 47," and continued to act in the piece for the first week of her engagement. "The Geneva Cross" was given the second week and was equally as great a success. On Monday night of this week Miss Morris appeared at Cleveland in "Article 47." She goes next week to Chicago, and then to Cincinnati, returning to the Union Square Theatre here about the 1st of March.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

The London *Times* of Jan. 10 says: "There was a simple but impressive ceremony at Chislehurst yesterday. The body of the late Emperor Napoleon III. has hitherto rested in a small mortuary chapel annexed to the picturesque little place of worship possessed by the Roman Catholics of this pleasant Kentish village. A mausoleum has since been built by the Empress Eugénie, and forms part of the church. This mausoleum is, in fact, a miniature chapel, leading out of the north side of the church, with its own little altar; but the floor is mainly occupied by a handsome sarcophagus given by the Queen. Yesterday's ceremony consisted in the simple removal of the body from its temporary resting-place to the mausoleum, and the deposit of the coffin in the sarcophagus. By her imperial Majesty's express desire the service was conducted with as great a privacy as was possible in the case of a man who for twenty years had filled so great a part in European history—so dominant a part in the history of France. Many Frenchmen had signified a wish to make a pilgrimage to Chislehurst and attend the ceremony; but her Majesty thankfully declined these marks of sympathy, which were the less necessary on English soil, as special services for the repose of the late Emperor's soul were yesterday celebrated at six churches in Paris—St. Germain l'Auxerrois, St. Clotilde, St. Eustache, St. Ambroise, St. Augustin, and St. Denis. Thus it came about that only a small gathering assembled at the church yesterday, and there was none of the strong feeling and excitement shown within it a year ago. Then it was impossible not to regard the funeral as partaking of a State ceremonial; and the crowds of spectators could not but dwell upon the strange vicissitudes of a once powerful Sovereign, crushed by misfortune and disease, coming back to die in the country where he had twice liven an exile. Now, upon the anniversary of the Emperor's death, the private grief of illustrious mourners still commands universal sympathy, but people also wondered as they stood in the little Church of St. Mary whether this is indeed to be the last resting-place of Napoleon III., and whether new changes in the Government of France may not procure for his remains the honors paid to Napoleon I.

When, soon after 11 o'clock, some 200 people who had obtained tickets were admitted to the church, a glance at the reserved places showed, by the type of face, the presence of several members of the Bonaparte family. These were Col. Jerome Bonaparte, Prince Louis Murat, Prince Charles Bonaparte, Prince Lucien Murat, and Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte. The Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial were in the mortuary chapel behind the coffin, which, half hidden by sombre drapery, stood at the entrance. Of members of the imperial household and leading Imperialists present, there were the Duc De Bassano, the Marquis and Marchioness De Bassano, Mme. Lebreton Bourbaki, Mme. De Lerminat, the Marquis and Marchioness De Lavalette, Count Davillier, Count Clary, Baron Corvisart, M. Pietri, Dr. Conneau, M. Filon, the Count De Gardoune, and M. L. Conneau. Among the English visitors, led to the spot by sympathy or old associations, were Lord and Lady Sydney, Lord Cowley, Lieut. Gen. Lintorn Simmons, head of the Military School at Woolwich, and Lady Simmons.

Services began with high mass, celebrated by the Bishop of Southwark, Dr. Danell, assisted by Very Rev. Canon Wenham and two other priests. The musical resources of a small village church are not, of course, great—a small harmonium, played by Rev. J. Dolan, and a small but not untuneful choir supplied this important portion of the requiem service. When the mass was concluded, the Bishop and attendant clergy proceeded from the church into the mausoleum. Then all eyes turned to the coffin, which was covered with a magnificent pall of purple velvet, embroidered with gold, the imperial crown and bees figuring largely on this rich ground. The bearers, having first removed from the pall a large bouquet of violets, now carried the coffin across the church to the mausoleum, where it was received by the Bishop, who began the ordinary burial service of the Roman Catholic Church. The Empress, who was dressed in the deepest mourning, was then led into the mausolem, attended by her son, the Bishop advancing to meet them. Before the *Ego sum Resurrectio* the coffin and sarcophagus were sprinkled with holy water and incense by the Bishop. Meanwhile the coffin was deposited in its granite receptacle; and all good Catholics present joined fervently in the *Requiem æternam dona ei, Domine!* At the end of the service, while the *Benedictus* was being sung, the Bishop led the Empress to the coffin-side, and both her Majesty and the Prince Imperial sprinkled it with holy water handed to them for the purpose. The illustrious mourner, who bore this painful ceremony with the utmost fortitude, then left the building with the Prince Imperial by a private door, returning to Camden-house amid every mark of respect and sympathy—a tribute due to her great sorrow no less than to the dignity and patience she has shown under trials and reverses which, to most women, would have been overwhelming.

The solemn function ended, the congregation was invited to pass in single file by the sarcophagus, and to follow the example of the mourners, who in succession had reverently sprinkled the coffin with holy water as they quitted the church. The mausoleum could then be freely inspected. It is a *bijou* chapel, only 24 feet long by 12 feet wide. The interior is cased with Caen stone, so that the Emperor, in one sense, rests within French walls; the outer walls are of Bath stone, with the imperial eagle in the same material surmounting them. The style is Gothic, of the latter part of the thirteenth century. The entrance into the church is by a double arch, supported upon coupled columns of highly-polished Devonshire marble of beautiful color, with finely-carved capitals. The groined vaulting is also supported upon tall shafts with carved capitals. At the west end is the altar, dedicated to the Virgin, and provided with a richly-carved canopy. The building is lighted by three windows on the north side and a wheeled window at the west end. The flooring is of green and dark red colored tiles. In the centre of the floor is the noble sarcophagus, the gift of her Majesty the Queen. It was draped with black cloth yesterday, and its massive proportions could not, therefore, be seen. Cut out of a single block of Aberdeen granite, it has been brought to a high polish to a deep rich color; a second block forms the lid, on which is a raised cross. With the exception of the cross, the sarcophagus is identical in design with that made to receive the remains of the the Duchess of Kent. The sole inscription is:

'Napoleon III.,
R. I. P.'

In front of the sarcophagus a small brass plate is to be placed, setting forth that 'this sarcophagus was offered to the Empress Eugénie, as a mark of affectionate sympathy, by Victoria R., 1873.'"

LOUIS KOSSUTH NOT POOR.

Mr. Louis Ruttkay, who says he is a cousin of Louis Kossuth, writes to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Des Moines, Iowa, correcting the statements published by a Frankfort paper respecting his present condition and surroundings. He says he is in frequent communication with Kossuth, and adds:

"Kossuth does not advertise for or give lessons in languages, for the two best reasons in the world: there is no need he should, and he does not feel inclined. He is, I am happy to say, very far removed from indigence, having enough of his own to live upon snugly, but comfortably and pleasantly; not to mention his two sons, who, instead of being dead, are in good health, and with him—both grown to manhood—and who, in their capacity of civil engineers, earn largely more than sufficient for their individual support, and are but too glad to share what they have with their beloved and respected father. His hair is entirely white, that is true; but his health is excellent, indeed remarkable, for one in his seventy-second year, and he still bears the outward marks of a hale, hearty man. He is by no means forgotten by his countrymen; on the contrary, though not in accord with the late accommodation between Hungary and Austria, he is continually receiving the most gratifying and tender tokens of their unchanged affection for, and unshaken confidence in, him. He is not lonely and deserted. So far from it, he has all the company he cares for, and even more, for he has latterly drifted into the habit, not uncommon among the studious, of unduly secluding himself from the general caller. The whole tenor of the conversation attributed to Kossuth is a palpable fraud to whoever is at all conversant with his circumstances, or has any real appreciation of his character. Old in years he is, but still fresh and unbroken in body and spirit, and grateful, deeply grateful, for the sympathy shown him, especially in this country, for his endeavors in his country's behalf; and whatever of individual misfortune to himself has resulted therefrom, he has ever been too proud to court pity or commiseration."

HORRIBLE DEATH.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—Capt. John Johnson, seventy-four years old, formerly a steam-boat builder in this city, lost his life this afternoon at the Gibson House by putting his head into the elevator [illegible]

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

THE POTTSVILLE MEN TO RESUME WORK.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY—THE MEN TO RECEIVE LAST YEAR'S PRICES—COAL MONOPOLY IN THE REGION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 23.—To-day Mr. Gowen met the individual operators of this region, and conferred with them in relation to the operations for the coming year. At least ninety-nine one-hundreths of the coal interest of this region were represented, or about 4,000,000 tons of coal production per annum. The same arrangements for line and city trade as have existed for the past year and for pooling all the coal of the region with the Reading Company, to be sold under its management, was continued with stronger guarantees, it is said, to the company. It is declared openly that Mr. Gowen insisted upon and obtained some guarantees whereby his paramount interests to those of the individual operators should be considered, and it may safely be said that little or no independent interest outside the Reading Company's direct or indirect direction now exists in this region. A resolution was adopted thanking Mr. Gowen for the able manner in which he had conducted the coal business of the region for the past year, and then the meeting turned its attention to the basis of wages for the men for the coming year. After a short discussion the following letter was prepared:

POTTSVILLE, Jan. 21, 1874.

Mr. John Siney, President of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 17th abandoning your demand for wages for '74 to be fixed by circular was received, and your proposition for working in '74 on the same rates and terms as '73 is accepted, and we request your committee to meet our committee at Pottsville, on Saturday next, the 24th, at 10 o'clock.

Respectfully, yours, GEO. W. COLE,
Chairman Anthracite Board of Trade.

To-morrow the committee of working men meet this committee, and all will be settled for the ensuing year.

C. Ben Johnson, editor of the *Workingman*, the miners' organ, assures me that there will be no trouble now on the part of the men in settling up the matter, and to-night Mr. Gowen says that the company will, as it ever has, meet the men fairly and in good faith, keeping its contracts strictly. Under these circumstances the Pennsylvania coal region is likely to be quiet again until the beginning of next year.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 23.—The special dispatch from this place, which appeared in several of the New-York papers of this morning, concerning a secret session of numerous leading spirits among the miners, at which it was resolved to submit to a reduction of wages from the companies, rather than remain longer idle, must be received with several grains of allowance.

A leading miner, and one of the representatives, who should have been at the secret meeting, in a conversation to-day denominated the dispatch a fabrication from beginning to end, and without the least imaginable foundation. The miners all repudiate it, and claim that it was sent in the interests of the corporations. There has no such change taken place in the condition of affairs, and, as already stated, the indications are, that the miners will not insist on an advance over last year's basis, provided steady work be guaranteed them, but are still firm in saying that they will stand out against a reduction, and the probabilities are—without having it officially from any of the companies—that they will not insist very strongly upon a reduction; and, as soon as all repairs are completed or the surplus stock worked off, or coal reaches a higher price, they will say to the men: "You can go to work at last year's wages."

RESIGNATION OF THE PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Rev. Henry Powers has resigned the pastorate of the Church of the Messiah. In the course of a letter to the congregation of the church he gives the following reasons for his resignation: "The reasons which have induced me to take this step may all be summed up and stated in a single sentence as follows, viz.: The clear and strong conviction to which I have gradually and reluctantly come, that at no distant day the Church of the Messiah will cease to exist as an independent and useful religious body, unless a speedy and most radical change shall take place in respect to both the spirit and the principal methods of its business management. But such a change cannot be made, I am persuaded, without involving the disposal by the society of its present house of worship, inasmuch as the effort to retain it must continue to necessitate in the future, as it has done in the past, such a fierce and all-absorbing struggle for bare existence simply, that in the meantime the chief purpose and work of a church organization will be steadily and almost entirely lost sight of. And yet, I am sure that if the society would resolve upon the sale of its valuable property in order that, by being thus relieved of its heavy burden of debt, together with the bad reputation which its past misfortunes have given it, it might endeavor to build up anew in another locality and under more favorable auspices a genuine Church of Christ, it would deserve not only the sympathy and support of the whole Unitarian community, but would also be blest hereafter with a measure of outward prosperity fully equal to its most sanguine desires."

CHRISTIAN FAITH AND MODERN OPINION.

During the months of February and March the following course of sermons will be preached in this City under the appointment of an association of clergymen.

Feb. 1, at 7:30 P. M., in Christ Church, Fifth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street, Right Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D. Subject—"Personal Immortality."

Feb. 8, at 7:30 P. M., in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue, near Forty-fifth street, Rev. W. R. Huntingdon, D. D. Subject—"The Oneness of Scripture."

Feb. 15, at 7:30 P. M., in St. Mark's Church, Tenth street and Second avenue, Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D. Subject—"Moral Responsibility and Physical Law."

Feb. 22, at 7:30 P. M., in Ascension Church, Fifth avenue, corner Tenth street, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D. Subject—"The Relation of Miracles to the Faith."

March 1, at 7:30 P. M., in the Anthon Memorial Church, Forty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue, Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D. Subject—"The Christian Doctrine of Prayer."

March 8, at 7:30 P. M., in Calvary Church, Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-first street, Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D. Subject—"The Christian Doctrine of Providence."

March 15, at 7:30 P. M., in Christ Church, Fifth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street, Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D. Subject—"A Personal Creator and Evolution."

DEPARTURE OF THE ARAPILES.

The Spanish iron-clad frigate Arapiles has at last run the blockade to which she had been so long subjected since her arrival in this port. After the accident on the rock of Bridge street, it was supposed that the frigate would again have to go on the dry-dock to repair damages, but her injuries were found to be of a very trifling nature. She has been anchored at the man-of-war ground, off the Battery, since she was towed down from the navy-yard. After taking in her powder and fixed ammunition from the magazine on Ellis' Island, and completing her stores, steam was got up yesterday morning, and all made ready for sea. The officers and such of the crew as were about the boat-landing at the Battery, were understood to say to their friends who had assembled to bid them *adios*, that they were more than pleased at their departure from this port. At about 11:30 A. M. the anchor was weighed, and after the usual exchange of salutes with the Juniata, the Arapiles steamed down the bay, en route for Cuba.

A NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

A movement is now on foot among the working men of this City for the purpose of forming a political organization. The first meeting was held last evening in Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street, but was of an entirely private character, the greatest secrecy being manifested to preserve the proceedings from the press. It was stated that a Committee on Organization was appointed, and also one to draw up a platform of principles for the new body. Arrangements were also completed for holding a mass-meeting of the working men favorable to the cause in the latter part of next week. Members will be enrolled from the ranks of the working men at the mass-meeting, and it is anticipated that a strong political party will be formed from among the ranks of the laboring men of the City.

EFFECTS OF THE WARM WEATHER.

Dealers in poultry and venison, at Washington Market, are complaining about the weather. The alternate days of rain, fog, and almost Summer heat have been very injurious to the more delicate kinds of meat, and venison and game fowl are specially affected by the changes of the weather. The small dealers, who are not provided with the freezing apparatus for the preservation of meats, [illegible] selves or the market officials. The Clerk of Washington Market seized a quantity of quails and turkeys, which were offered for sale a few days since, in a state of decomposition. As a consequence there is a great decline in the prices of poultry, and a decrease in the quantity brought into the City markets.

AN ARKANSAS STAGE ROBBERY.

FIVE MEN PLUNDER A DOZEN PASSENGERS OF ALL THEIR VALUABLES.

The particulars of the daring robbery of a stage near Hot Springs, Ark., on Thursday, 15th inst., are narrated by the Little Rock *Republican* as follows: "The robbery occurred about half a mile beyond the Gaines place, and about four and a half miles this side of Hot Springs. The highwaymen numbered five, all mounted on horses, and came from the direction of the Springs. They passed the stage on the road, but after going a little way they wheeled around, and, galloping up behind, ordered the driver, with an oath, to stop, and leveled pistols at him and the passengers inside. The order was obeyed, and the next command was that the passengers should get out. Having done so they were ranged in a row, told to hold their hands up, and, while four of the brigands covered them with revolvers, the leader deliberately and coolly proceeded to go through their pockets. The passengers were soon relieved of their money and all valuables in their possession. From Ex-Gov. Burbank, of Dakota, they took over $800 in money, a gold watch, and a diamond breast-pin; from Charles Moore, of this city, they took about $70 in money and a watch, but returned the latter with disdain, because it was a silver watch; from John Dietrich, of this city, they secured but $5, their search being so careless as to miss $50 in an inside pocket; Mr. Taylor, of Lowell, Mass., surrendered the sum of $650, or thereabouts; a passenger from Syracuse, N. Y., made an appropriation of $160; the pocket-book of Mr. Peoples, living near the Springs, contributed the sum of $20. Three farmers were unfortunate enough to have about $20 between them; Mr. Crump, of Memphis, added to the spoils about $40 in cash and a watch, and the express package yielded $435. The robbers completed their work by ripping open the mail-bags in search of registered letters, and by appropriating the best horse attached to the stage. Having thus satisfied themselves, the brigands rode off, and have not since been heard of. The ringleader of the band seemed to be very curious about the names, professions, and whereabouts of the passengers. Nearly all of them he questioned specially. Mr. Taylor, of Massachusetts, he would not believe, and insisted on making him a special correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, and wanted his compliments sent to that paper. His comrades made cheerful remarks about the exact parts of his body they could put lead through. He at one time thought Gov. Burbank should be shot as a detective, and expressed no very mild intentions toward some others. However, they injured no one, and considerately refused to disturb in any manner a gentleman suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. The rumor that all the passengers, numbering about a dozen, were armed, is untrue. None had weapons, we hear, but neither does that appear probable. But if some were armed, they wisely, under the circumstances, concluded that discretion was the better part of valor. The leader of the band must be a violent 'rebel,' and sadly in need of reconstruction. He proclaimed that he had enmity only against the —— Yankees, and returned the watch and money taken from Mr. Crump, because he had been a Confederate soldier."

ROBERT TOOMBS CRITICISED.

Robert Toombs' speech in denunciation of the framers of the Constitution of Georgia has brought out a sharp rejoinder from Hon. Thomas P. Saffold, of that State, in which he protests against his declaration that the Constitution was made by thieves, carpet-baggers, and all of the vilest rogues the world ever saw. Mr. Saffold says: "This sweeping assertion does the grossest injustice to many of the purest and wisest men of Georgia—men as true to the honor and interest of their State as any of those who have assailed their patriotism, wisdom, and integrity, yourself not excepted. In proof of this I have only to recall the names of Miller, Flynn, Foster, Glover, Angier, Cole, Jordan, Hudson, Akerman, Trammell, Waddell, Parrott, the three Smiths, the three Martins, and many others which could be mentioned. Now, I appeal to you to say whether these men deserved the appellation you have applied to them. It is not denied there were bad elements in the Convention which framed the present Constitution of Georgia, but does this fact justify your wholesale denunciation? Had it not been for the mistaken and ill-advised recommendations of yourself and others many more of the pure and talented men of the State would have been enrolled among the framers of that Constitution which you condemn in such unqualified terms. What are the facts? When our old Mother was sick unto death, when she had fallen into the hands of those who had never nourished at her generous bosom, her own sons, yourself among the number, said, 'Let her perish; let them take her and despoil her!' The men whose names I have mentioned, with others, rallied around her, ministered to her, and did all they could to lift her up and send the life-blood of health to her wasted frame and faded cheeks. They did not accomplish all they desired, but they framed an organic law which has protected life, person, and property, and that law is to-day a fountain of peace, prosperity, and growth not enjoyed by any other State of the South."

PEACHES IN 1873.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* publishes the full official returns of the transportation companies of the number of peaches shipped from that State during the season of 1873, showing that it was 2,109,334 baskets. In 1872 the crop amounted to 3,569,526 baskets, and the falling off was, therefore, very nearly a million and a half of baskets. The causes of this decrease were the injuries done the crop, late in the Winter, by the extremely cold weather, which almost totally destroyed the fruit germ in all the district north of Dover; the attacks of a new insect enemy, in the lower part of the State, during the Spring; and finally, the waste occasioned by the break in the railroad during August, by which shipments by rail were entirely suspended for several days.

TWO WOULD-BE AVENGERS KILLED.

A letter from the town of Goodlettville, Tenn., dated Jan. 18, gives the following: "Two brothers, named Bloodworth, were killed last night five miles north of this place by one Asken. It is said that Asken had seduced their sister; that they had threatened to kill him, and last night went to his mother's house for that purpose, one armed with two revolvers and the other with a double-barreled shot-gun. They were found this morning—one at the front, the other at the back door of the house—dead; the one shot in the right, the other in the left breast, seemingly with a double-barreled gun. The Askens were gone. It is said that Asken had gone to the nearest magistrate to surrender himself. From the little we have been able to learn about the affair, Asken was justifiable in doing the killing."

THE STINER TRAGEDY.

The inquest on the victims of the Sixtieth street fire was resumed yesterday by Coroner Kessler, who, in company with the jury and Ex-Coroner Herrman, had visited the scene of the disaster early in the day. The investigation was resumed at 2:30 P. M., but before proceeding with the inquest the Coroner stated to the jury that he had looked into the testimony of the butler, on whose evidence some doubt had been cast, and said that he felt quite certain that the statements of the butler were true. Jenny Kahn, servant in the family of Mr. Stiner, was called, and asked if she was positive that the outer door was open when she went down stairs. The witness said that she found the door partly open, and as she only went to the house the night previous, she would not know how to open the door. She said: I passed through the smoke, and the last steps of the stairs were on fire, and I had to jump over them; did not see any one in the neighborhood when I went into the street; called out "Fire," "Police," &c., for some time; do not know whether the other cook was in the house that night or not, or whether any other person was in the house but those named previously; Mary was dressed when I saw her that morning.

One of the jurymen who found the woman after jumping, said that the woman was not dressed.

Alfred Simms, of No. 392 South Third street, Brooklyn, testified that he was inspector of heating apparatus for the Board of Fire Underwriters; had examined the ruins, also the adjoining house, and felt convinced that the fire did not originate from the heating apparatus. The case will probably be given to the jury to-day.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange has adopted a resolution that the Classification Committee notify all parties interested that hereafter no samples will be classed by them unless drawn by licensed samplers, and the name of the sampler must be handed in with the sample, or in some way attached to it. The amounts of cotton yesterday were: Norfolk, 3,580 bales; Galveston, 738 bales; Charleston, 2,366 bales; Savannah, 1,379 bales, and railroad, 1,621 bales. Total, 9,677 bales. The stock in the City yesterday was 108,992 bales; at the corresponding period last year it was 75,629 bales.

THE LARCENY OF GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The case of Michael T. Moloney, Thomas Moloney, Ex-Deputy Sheriffs William Conklin and Chas. Lyons, and Thomas E. Smith, all indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods in connection with the larceny of three $5,000 gold certificates from Burr S. Craft, which was upon the calendar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, was, by consent of District Attorney Phelps, postponed until Wednesday next.

A LOVER'S QUARREL.

A YOUNG MAN SHOOTS HIS BETROTHED AND A JURY PRONOUNCES HIM NOT GUILTY.

The time of the court at Cumberland, Md., has recently been occupied in the trial of John S. Coleman, indicted for assault, with intent to kill, upon Miss Orpha Miller, his former betrothed. The particulars of the case are given by a correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, and they are as follows: "The parties were neighbors' children, and first cousins to each other. They had from these causes been on terms of intimacy from childhood, and a mutual affection sprung up which led to their engagement in November of 1872. They were to be married on the 21st, and every preparation had been made to celebrate the happy event, but on the 12th Coleman met with an accident on the railroad which crushed a foot and ankle and crippled him for life. Because of this accident the marriage did not take place at the appointed time, and although the engagement continued nearly nine months, the two became estranged; their betrothal was declared at an end by Miss Miller, who was deeply offended at reported remarks made, and she commenced receiving the attentions of other suitors, among the number a Mr. Clarke. At this, Coleman's love for the girl, which had been partly smothered by their disagreements, was rekindled, and his jealousy was excited to a high pitch. He even threatened to kill his apparently successful rival. On the morning of Monday, Aug. 26, last, he met Miss Miller in a path in the woods, about a half-mile from her home, as she was going to a neighbor's. He asked her to sit down and talk to him, which she did. The interview lasted six hours, and was no doubt one of those replete with reproaches, explanations, and forgivings that many have experienced and the modern novelist delights to sketch. But when it came to proposition from Coleman for a re-engagement, Miss Orpha promptly rejected it, and was firm in her refusal. Finding his case apparently hopeless, he produced a revolver and asked her to shoot him or he would shoot her. She replied that she would not do anything of the kind, when he aimed the revolver at her. As she turned to look away the weapon was discharged, the ball entering near the centre of the breast, inflicting a very dangerous but not fatal wound. She fell to the ground, when Coleman started off and went home, hiding the pistol on the way under some bushes. Miss Miller lay there about three hours, when she sufficiently revived to get upon her feet, and managed to walk, though very slowly, about half the distance to her home, then meeting a farmer, who assisted her the remainder of the way. Her condition was critical for several days, but a strong constitution successfully stood the shock, and she recovered. The bullet, however, has never been extracted. Before her final recovery and prior to the sitting of the October court, the parties, strange to state, again became reconciled, although she again refused Coleman's offers to marry. It was proved upon the trial that Miss Miller had repeatedly said she believed the shooting to have been accidental, and this, with the reconciliation of the two and the previous good character of Coleman for peace and quiet, had considerable weight with the jury. Coleman's conduct in leaving her immediately after the shooting was excused on the idea that he believed her to be dead, and being naturally weak-minded he concluded his only safety was in flight from the spot and denial of any knowledge of the affair. The defense set up was purely accidental shooting; that he merely presented the pistol for the purpose of trying to effect a change in her resolution, when it was accidentally discharged. Hon. Henry W. Hoffman made a very able and earnest appeal to the jury, whereby he no doubt increased the sympathy they already felt for the aged mother of the accused, whose heart was nearly broken by the loss of three sons during the war, and now wounded afresh by this terrible accusation against another. Mr. Hoffman's eloquence was effective, and many in the court-room were visibly affected by it. The jury were out three hours and a half, when they brought in, at 11:10 P. M., a verdict of 'not guilty generally.'"

CALIFORNIA BOASTS.

The San Francisco *Alta* is willing to admit that there are in California individual cases of poverty, hardship, and sorrow, but it contends that the people of that State as a whole are better off and ought to be happier than any other community on earth. And it goes on to talk in this way: "Our products of minerals during last year were 10,000,000 more than during the previous year. In dividends the gain was almost 7,000,000. We coined almost 6,000,000 more. We exported about 10,000,000 more than in 1872. We produced almost 8,000,000 pounds of wool more in California. Our tonnage was greater by nearly 600,000 tons. We have produced much more and parted with less. We have exported nearly $2,000,000 less of precious metals than during the previous year. Less duties by nearly $300,000 were paid than in 1872, showing that we have not been foolishly importing luxuries beyond reason. Our population meanwhile has increased by natural production probably 10,000; by immigration by railroad, 21,000; by sea, 14,000, or nearly so, making a total of more than 44,000. Some people, probably most of our citizens, are anxious for a larger population in the State. For such the above statement will prove rather encouraging. In all the other respects the condition of this State is certainly very satisfactory."

HALF A MILLION IN ARBITRATION.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* notes the meeting in that city of the Committee of Arbitration between the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company and the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburg. The amount involved is $500,000. The Keystone Company has the contract for building the immense superstructure of the St. Louis bridge across the Mississippi at that point, which they transferred to the Illinois and St. Louis Company. The money in dispute is for changes and modifications made from the original plan, and which involved greater expenditure, and the settlement of it was left to two persons as arbitrators. Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, was present as law referee, Messrs. Shaply & Hitchcock, of St. Louis, counsel for the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, Solomon Schoyer, Jr., Esq., counsel for the Keystone Bridge Company, and representatives of the two companies. Alderman D. L. Smith administered the oath to Hon. Stanley Matthews as law judge, to James Park, Jr., Esq., as judge of facts, and to Mr. A. M. Martin as stenographer to take a report of the proceedings of the case. By the consent of all parties, including the arbitrators, the meeting was adjourned till Tuesday, Feb. 10. It is required that a decision in the case shall be rendered within sixty days after the organization of the commission of arbitration.

A BOSTON BOY'S NOBLE REVENGE.

The Boston *Globe* relates the following: "A working girl in this city was engaged, recently, to be married to a young man who appeared to be highly respectable, and indeed was, as the world looks at the matter. During the existence of the engagement, however, the girl's father died, and that event placed her in a very trying position. The support of her family, which consisted, besides herself, of her mother and two or three small children, devolved upon her and a little brother who was old enough to do work as an errand-boy, and thus contribute something. She considered it her duty to provide for her mother and the little ones, and, if she married, their maintenance would fall on her husband. The latter she was unwilling to have occur, even if her intended husband would accept the charge, which she doubted, and she therefore told him that the engagement was at an end. He, not knowing why she took this course, as she was too high-spirited to tell him, supposed that he had been supplanted by a rival, and vowed vengeance. She was alarmed by this threat, thinking that he would do her bodily harm, but the course which he took was far different. He inveigled the little brother into committing a criminal offense, for which he was sent to a place of juvenile reformation, thus taking from the family what little support was derived from the boy's work. The girl, unaided, is now supporting the family, and her case is but one of many."

IN PRISON FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The full Bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts confirmed at Boston, on Thursday, the decree of Judge Devens, committing for six months for contempt J. W. Cartwright, one of the Receivers of the Hide and Leather Insurance Company. The rescript states that being indebted to the corporation before his appointment in the sum of $1,650, he took from the assets in the hands of the Receivers and applied and spent for his own use, without any order or authority of the court, the sum of $10,573 44; that nearly $9,000 of this sum was taken by him within two or three months of his appointment; that no entry of the greater part thereof was made on the books of the Receivers until after the Attorney General had filed an information to remove him from office for gross negligence and malfeasance in official duties; and that no part of these two sums, amounting, with interest at six per cent., to $13,505 97, has ever been repaid. It is also held that the applicant's statement that he had no intention to do wrong is irreconcilable with the rest of his testimony, and with his admission that he also appropriated, without the knowledge of his Co-Receivers, $25,000 in bonds of the United States belonging to the corporation, and did not return them until after that appropriation had been discovered by the Attorney General, and a demand made upon him for them.

DEATH IN A RUSSIAN BATH.

William J. Wilcox, a member of one of the largest lard-refining firms in the country, died suddenly while taking a Russian bath in East Thirteenth street yesterday. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

Speaking of the petition of the anti-temperance men to Congress for a commission to investigate the liquor traffic and the revenue derived therefrom, the Baltimore *Sun* says: "These petitioners want to know whether any further legislation by Congress is necessary to protect the heaviest Federal tax-payers of the country in the undisturbed right of carrying on a legitimate business. They seem to have an idea that the manufacturers and dealers pay these taxes. Judging from the immense [illegible] suppose that the consumer paid them. It is hazarding little to say that the American people would raise a bread riot in less than a week if they were charged the same profits by the bakers upon the staff of life that they pay without grumbling upon the spirits which they consume."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, with lower temperature, fresh to brisk westerl to northwesterly winds, and clear or fair weather. The temperature has fallen in the Mississippi Valley, and generally clear weather prevails in Kentucky and Missouri, and thence southward to the Gulf coast. The temperature is below freezing in the lower lake region, and thence south-westward to the Missouri Valley. Partly cloudy weather, with westerly winds, prevails on the South Atlantic coast, and light rain is reported from Florida. Decidedly cold and generally clear weather prevails in the Northwest.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, fresh and brisk north-westerly to south-westerly winds, and clear or fair weather will prevail, with lower temperature.

For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi River, and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast, slight cloudiness, with lower temperature, and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, colder and generally clear weather, with rising barometer, and winds shifting to north-westerly.

For the lake region, continued high barometer, with cold and partly cloudy weather, and variable winds.

For the North-west, very cold and generally clear weather, with continued high barometer, and northerly to westerly winds.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, New-York, New-London, New-Haven, Wood's Hole, Boston, Portland, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 50°; 6 A. M., 54°; 9 A. M., 56°; 12 M., 60°; 3 P. M., 62°; 6 P. M., 55°; 9 P. M., 40°; 12 P. M., 37°; average, 51¾°.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET IN ONTARIO—RAPID RISE OF THE THAMES.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—Reports to-day from various parts of Western Ontario show that the greatest freshet known for many years there visited the whole country. Bridges, dams, and in some instances houses were carried away. At London the suburbs were flooded higher than at any time within forty years. The water in the Thames rose so rapidly that houses in the low lands were flooded before the occupants were aroused. Many were rescued in boats with much difficulty. Some live stock and a vast quantity of movable property were swept away. Three bridges in the city were carried down the river.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 23.—An inquest opened to-day to inquire into the cause of the recent fire which destroyed the Pacific Railway offices. The members of the press were requested to withhold the proceedings from the public until the conclusion of the evidence, as the witnesses will be examined separately. The inquest was adjourned till Monday. It is understood that the fresh surveys over portions of the proposed route, of which the plans were destroyed, will not cost a fifth of the expense of the original survey, owing to the many trails which have been opened through the country.

THE PITTSBURG DISASTER.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 23.—The following additional particulars have been received of the disaster to the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, at Braddock's Field, to-day. The sudden gale of wind raised the heavy truss which composed the frame of the roof, and the heavy mass fell in the inside of the building. Several men who were at work on the truss, preparing to anchor it in position, were carried down with it. A man named Selby, who was in the interior of the building, was crushed to death. Two men, Hughes and Ballman, were seriously, perhaps fatally, injured, and three others were slightly injured.

A DEFALCATION IN THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 23.—A. G. Kenaw, First Vice-President and Acting Secretary of the Howard Association, was arrested at the instance of President Langstaff to-night on the charge of embezzling $3,500 from the association, and was locked up in the station-house. Kenaw's wife came to President Langstaff this afternoon with $1,200, which she said her husband had taken from the association by failing to account for remittances. An investigation of his books showed the above amount. Kenaw has hitherto borne an irreproachable character. His arrest caused much surprise.

IOWA LEGISLATURE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 23.—The House finally organized to-day, according to the compromise agreed upon last night by a caucus of the two parties. John H. Gear, Republican, was elected Speaker, receiving 78 votes. Several members of the opposition refused to vote.

THE BOSTON POLICEMEN'S BALL.

The Boston Police had their fifth annual ball in Music Hall on Thursday night. One of the city papers thus describes it: "There was an immense crowd present, both upon the floor and in the balconies; in fact, even standing-room in the latter, for the first three or four hours, was at a premium. There were no decorations, the committee having charge of the arrangements deciding that the money which would be necessary for that purpose could be devoted toward increasing the charitable fund of the association. Dancing before midnight was an extremely difficult matter, there being at no time less than 250 couples upon the floor, and many ladies who wore long dresses had them frequently trod upon. The toilets of the ladies were with few exceptions plain, but tasty. The floor was under the management of Lieut. Martin L. White, of the Third Station, ably seconded by a corps of twenty-five assistants, who were assiduous in their attentions. The stage was under the immediate direction of Lieut. G. T. Gould, of the Harbor Police, who was courteous in his attention to the invited guests, of whom there were present Aldermen Cutter, Peters and Brooks, Mr. E. O. Shepard, President of the Common Council, and forty-six of the members elect of that body. There were also representatives from the Cambridge, Lynn, Salem, and Lowell Police forces. The badge of the Marshal was exceedingly tasty and of an original design. Upon a ground-work of white was placed a small shield of red and blue velvet, the stripes being of silver lace. Upon the blue ground above the word Marshal was worked, and immediately beneath was a small star. The whole was hung by a blue silk pendant, and at the bottom were two gold-fringed tassels. The music, which was excellent, was by the Germania Band of thirty pieces. There were up to last evening 3,500 tickets sold, and it is thought that the ball will net about $6,000."

THE LUNATICS' BALL.

At the recent annual ball at the lunatic asylum in New-Haven, Conn., twenty couples entered the hall, ranged in two lines facing each other, and stood still in profound silence, waiting the music. In this party the strangeness of the performers was most apparent. The men wore a look upon their faces of such resolution as one would expect on that of a brave man brought face to face with some terrible danger. The women were more wandering in their glances, but nearly all were serious too. The music burst forth and a simultaneous movement followed; all sorts of movements, some cultivated steps, but for the most part a mere violent shuffling exercise. Directly they all seemed to have forgotten that they had partners, and settled down into dancing. There was some peculiarity about every individual, but in every one was observable a sort of ecstacy. Some of them kept their gaze fixed on the ceiling, turning neither to the right nor the left; others kept a watch upon their feet, which, to their bewildered minds, were perhaps going sadly astray.

Go a Thousand Miles.

"Would go a thousand miles to have teeth extracted by Dr. Colton's process, in the Cooper Institute."—A Patient.—*Advertisement.*

"THE CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN is something entirely new. It is a beautiful parlor ornament, possesses a sweet and powerful tone, is a most commendable invention, and holds a high place in public favor."—*New-York Evening Post.—Advertisement.*

The old, effectual cough remedy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

A Standard American Cologne.

BURNETT'S is unrivaled in richness and delicacy of [illegible]

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

Chocolat Menier for Breakfast.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists and confectioners. Depot, No. 45 Beaver st. Chocolat Menier for luncheon.—*Advertisement.*

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces, inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases has given them a favorable notoriety.

Everything in Homeopathy at HUMPHREYS', Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway. HOMEOPATHIC BOOKS, FAMILY MEDICINE-CHESTS, HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, VETERINARY MEDICINES, TINCTURES, DILUTIONS, PELLETS, HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL, ARNICA, &c.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery cures a Cough in half the time required by any other medicine.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BROWN—SHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D., HENRY S. BROWN, of Sing Sing, to DELIA G., second daughter of Oren R. Shaw, of Brooklyn.

CLARK—WEEKS.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 22, 1874, by Rev. L. H. King, MARVIN R. CLARK to LIZZIE H. WEEKS, youngest daughter of Caleb S. Weeks, all of this City.

CRAWFORD—CARTER.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, 1874, at St. Thomas' Church, New-York City, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Lieut. M. CRAWFORD, Second United States Artillery, to REBECCA S. CARTER, only daughter of the late Commodore J. C. Carter, United States Navy.

GILBERT—CROCHERON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 21, at the Church of the Redeemer, 4th av. and Pacific st., Brooklyn, Long Island, by the Rector, Rev. William A. Leonard, FREDERICK GILBERT to NETTIE, youngest daughter of the late Asbury Crocheron. No cards.

☞ Selma, Ala., papers please copy.

DIED.

ARMOUR.—On Wednesday, 21st inst., at St. John, N. B., FRANCES M., wife of H. O. Armour, aged 28 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 24 1st place, Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BEACH.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on the morning of the 23d inst., JULIA AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Burrage Beach, Esq., of Cheshire, Conn.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, at New-Brunswick, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cheshire for interment.

BORN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, VALENTINE J., beloved son of Valentine and Adeline Born, aged 2 years, 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 222 9th av., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock.

BROWN.—Jan. 23, 1874, of peritonitis, LEWIS JAMES, son of Mrs. M. Matilda Brown, aged 7 years 5 months and 3 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Peekskill, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

DAVIS.—Thursday morning, Jan. 22, EMELINE, wife of Alex. Davis, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral services on Sunday, 25th, at 2:30 P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Jas. [illegible] Fordon, at Cresskill, N. J. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Trains leave foot of Chambers st. at 9 A. M.; returning, leave Cresskill at 6:30 P. M.

FISH.—Suddenly, at North Amherst City, Mass., on Thursday, the 22d inst., EMILY D. N. FISH, widow of Dr. Seth Fish, M. D., and daughter of the late Rev. Stephen S. Nelson, D. D., of Amherst, Mass.

HART.—On Friday morning, Jan. 23, 1874, at Nyack on the Hudson, ISAAC HART, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey at 9 A. M.; returning 6 P. M.

HODGE.—At Orange, N. J., Jan. 23, EMMA A., wife of George E. Hodge and daughter of the late Moses A. Hoppock.

Funeral services on Monday, 26th inst. 2:30 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. George Kirtland, Main st., Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad. Trains from foot Barclay st. 11:20 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.; return 3:28 P. M.

HARDENBERGH.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 22, ISAIAH D. HARDENBERGH.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 203 South 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HANSFORD.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, 21st inst., WILLIAM PENNOCK HANSFORD, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, Plainfield, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

HUTCHINSON.—On Friday evening, Jan. 23, BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 438 East 114th st.

MARSHALL.—At Rye, Westchester County, on the 22d inst., RALPH MARSHALL, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mamaroneck Station, to meet the 12 o'clock train from 42d st., New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

MARTIN.—On Thursday, Jan. 22, EUGENIA A., only child of Daniel and S. Adelaide Martin, aged 8 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends of her parents and of her grandfather, Richard M. Lewis, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 99 First place, Brooklyn, on Monday, 26th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

POHLMAN.—Suddenly of heart disease, at his late residence, No. 192 State st., Albany, Rev. HENRY N. POHLMAN, D. D., in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the First Lutheran Church, corner Pine and Lodge sts.

POST.—On Wednesday, 21st inst., after a short illness, JEHIEL J. POST, in his 55th year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, J. H. Mahony, No. 14 East 23d st., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PRATT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 21, of disease of the heart, Mrs. IRENE LAWRENCE PRATT, daughter of James R. Lawrence, Syracuse, N. Y.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Justus Palmer, No. 1,083 Broadway, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 24th, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend. Interment at Syracuse.

SEAMAN.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 22, POLLIE SEAMAN, aged 54 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her nephew, Lloyd I. Seaman, No. 322 West 14th st., on Saturday, 24th, at 1 P. M. Friends and relations are invited to attend without further notice.

SCOTT.—On Thursday, 22d inst., ANN ELIZA, wife of Samuel Scott, aged 50 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 48 West 129th st., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SIMONSON.—Thursday, Jan. 22, CHARLOTTE J., daughter of the late Chas. M. Simonson, of Clifton, Staten Island, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Moravian Church, New Dorp, Staten Island, on Sunday, 25th, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from this City.

SPENCER.—On Friday morning, of pneumonia, WILLIAM SPENCER, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and Howard Lodge No. 35, F. A. M.; Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M.; Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 323 West 48th st., on Sunday, at 11 A. M., without further notice.

STETSON.—On Friday, Jan. 23, after a long and severe illness, LEANDER STETSON, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 203 West 18th st., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TRENOR.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, the 22d inst., Mrs. ADELINE S. M., widow of James Trenor, in the 66th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son in-law, William J. Van Pelt, No. 234 Garden st., Hoboken, on Saturday, 24th, at 2 P. M.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

VAN BRUNT.—At Englewood, N. J., Jan. 25, of scarlet fever, WALTER A., only child of Stephen and Crissie Van Brunt, aged 6 months and 16 days.

Funeral Sunday, on arrival of 9 A. M. train from foot of Chambers st.

WILCOX.—Suddenly, in this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, WM. J. WILCOX, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

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The character of Dr. Guthrie was one of those rare combinations of rugged strength with singular gentleness which wins all whom it does not take captive by its innate force. A Scotchman by birth, he possessed all the pride of nationality which distinguishes his race. Sturdy independence which would never bend nor bow to secure an end or to gain an advantage; outspoken frankness scorning all disguise and indirection to accomplish a purpose; utter fearlessness in the discharge of his duty, whether it called him to face a turbulent assembly or to enter the cabin in which the air was dense with disease; humor constantly breaking out in flashes of wit and disarming an opponent whom argument could not convince or overthrow; a large-heartedness which embraced all men within its tender and affectionate regard, made him warmly beloved as a pastor, widely popular as a pulpit or platform orator, and secured him esteem and honor which will make this *Autobiography and Memoir* to be as eagerly sought for and as widely read on this side of the Atlantic as on the other.

Every one who takes up these volumes will naturally turn with the greatest interest to Dr. Guthrie's account of his own life. Incomplete and fragmentary as the autobiography is—for it only comes down to the famous disruption controversy of 1843, in which Dr. Guthrie was so prominent an actor—it reflects accurately and without any reserve the character of the man, and faithfully reproduces the spirit of the times and of the land in which he lived.

Dr. Guthrie was born in Brechin, July 12, 1803. He was the twelfth child and sixth son of David Guthrie and of Clementina, his wife, whose maiden name was Cay. Rev. James Guthrie, of Sterling, described by Cromwell as "the short man that would not bow," who was executed at Edinburgh June 1, 1661, whose head was affixed to the Nether Bow Port, and whose name—"Famous Guthrie's Head"—is one of the three borne on the martyr's monument in the Grey Friars Church of Edinburgh, was probably one of his ancestors. Of his grandfather and grandmother, who lived together as man and wife for sixty-six years, Dr. Guthrie has vivid recollections. Both were strongly marked characters. This may be inferred of the grandmother from an incident which is thus related: "Her eldest son had fallen in love with a farmer's daughter; but, being a bashful youth, could not pluck up courage enough to ask her. The state of the case being laid before my grandmother, she orders her sheepish lad to saddle a horse. Mounting behind him on a pillion, with her arm round his waist—the old fashion in which I have seen farmers and their wives or daughters enter Brechin on a market day—she directs him to ride straight to the house of his sweetheart; and on arriving there before he, the lout, has got the horse well stabled, she has done the work of a plenipotentiary, and got the affair all settled with the lass and her parents."

The courage required on the part of the Covenanters to adhere to their religious faith in those days is well illustrated by the following anecdote of Mr. Blair, one of the ministers of Brechin: While he was preaching one day, two Highland officers, followed by a band of rebels with claymores and kilts, entered the church to the consternation of the people. Mounting the pulpit stairs, each laid a pistol on the cushion, and ordered Blair to stop, threatening to shoot him dead if he didn't. He heard them as if he heard them not, and preached on. The Provost of the town, who was his brother-in-law, observing this, and trembling for his life, rose from his chair in the opposite gallery, and ordered him to stop. The authority of the lawful Magistrate Blair acknowledged, but not on that occasion, as he deemed it an unlawful interference with his spiritual office. Laying an arm on each side of the Bible, he pushed the pistols contemptuously over on to the floor, and said, as they crashed on the pavement, but fortunately without going off, "No, Sir; I will not stop, though the devil and all his angels were here!" Admiring his pluck, or perhaps taking him for a madman, the officers picked up their pistols, and, put *hors de combat* by this brave minister and stanch supporter of the House of Hanover, took themselves off. For this Mr. Blair, by the way, Dr. Guthrie claims the honor of having instituted Sabbath-schools, as it is recorded on his monument in the Church of Brechin that he commenced one in that town several years before any were opened in England by Raikes, of Gloucester, to whom the honor is generally assigned.

Dr. Guthrie retained vivid recollections of the rigid observance of the Sabbath in Scotland during his earlier years. No fun or week-day amusements were allowed, and his brothers and sisters would as soon have thought of profane swearing as of whistling on that day. He tells of a servant girl in Ross-shire who astonished her master, one of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie's tenants, by refusing to feed the cows on the Sabbath. She was ready to milk, but would by no means feed them—and her defense shows that, though a fanatic, she was not a fool. "The cows," she said—drawing a nice metaphysical distinction between what are not and what are works of necessity and mercy that would have done honor to a casuist—"the cows canna' milk themselves, so to milk them is a clear work of necessity and mercy; but let them out to the fields, and they'll feed themselves."

When four years old, young Guthrie was sent to what might very properly be called an infant school, kept by Jamie Stuart, a weaver. The school-room was the living and working apartment of the worthy weaver and his wife. The half dozen scholars sat on stools, conning their lessons to the click of his shuttle, while he sat weaving, gently reminding them from time to time of their tasks, by the use of a leather thong at the end of a long stick, with which he reached them without having to leave his throne. Having learned the letters and some small syllables printed on a fly-sheet of the Shorter Catechism, the young scholars at once passed into the Book of Proverbs, a course of instruction which Dr. Guthrie set down as far preferable to the silly trash, such as "Tom has a dog," "The cat is good," &c., which children are now compelled to con over. Dr. McCrie, the biographer of John Knox, was the next pedagogue under whose tutelage young Guthrie came, and he frankly admits that in this school, while he aspired to keep the top of his class, his greatest ambition was to win honors in another field—to be the best fighter among boys of his standing. He undertook to fight any boy of his own size and age with his left hand tied behind his back, and repeatedly fought boys older and bigger than himself. He naively adds: "Though I cannot say this gendered much ill-will, and did more damage to the eyes and nose than to the temper, it was not a commendable ambition; and now I never see boys in the street fighting, or threatening to fight, but I interpose."

In 1815 young Guthrie was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he achieved little distinction save in the "departments of fun and fighting." This episode, which we give in the autobiographer's own words, is characteristic:

"The first year I was twice in the hands of the college and policemen under a threat of being [illegible] to the Senatus Academicus. [illegible] [illegible] in the following [illegible] High School, despising my youth and ridiculing my Brechin accent, (as if theirs were a whit better,) thought they might make game of me. After days of patient endurance I selected the chief offender as soon as we got out of the Greek class into the college yard; and, though I had not then a friend or acquaintance among them, my class-fellows acted very fairly. So soon as my opponent and I had buttoned our coats, turned up the end of our sleeves, and stood face to face in the middle of the ring, he came up to me, squaring in the most scientific fashion. I met him with the Brechin tactics, pouring in a shower of blows, all directed to his face; and, so soon as blood came streaming from nose or mouth, and he held down his head to protect his face, hitting and giving him no time to breathe. The victory only cost me a blue eye and the gentlest of all rebukes from my tutor, who, being himself a native of Brechin, was secretly proud of the boy who had stood up for the honor of the north country and its tongue."

Notwithstanding these escapades, Guthrie finished his four years' curriculum of literature and philosophy, before he was sixteen years of age, quite creditably, and then followed four years of study in theology, completing his entire course of eight years two years before he could be taken on his "trials" as a "probationer" or "preacher." These two years he devoted to chemistry, anatomy, and natural history, and in 1825 he was licensed by the Presbytery of Brechin. From the outset he determined that he would be "no reader," and this determination inflexibly carried out did more than anything else to develop his power as a pulpit and platform orator. At this time Dr. Guthrie's father was Provost of Edinburgh, and had political influence enough to secure him a parish through patronage. Indeed, before he had been licensed four months one of the largest charges and best livings of Scotland was within his reach, but in accepting it he would have been compelled to bind himself to support the moderate or anti-popular, and in many instances anti-evangelical, party in the Church. This he determined that he would not do, even in the most formal manner, and great as the disappointment involved in the loss of this church was, he submitted to it and retained his self-respect and independence. The decision was one that he never regretted. With no prospect before him of any early settlement, he made up his mind to spend the Winter of 1826-7 in Paris as a student at the Sorbonne. The journey thither and the stay in London furnished many interesting incidents, while the life in Paris which followed, with the opportunities which he enjoyed of receiving the instruction in natural philosophy of Gay Lussac, and of witnessing the demonstrations in the hospitals of such famous surgeons as Lisfranc, Dupuytren, Larry, and others not only gave him wide practical knowledge of surgery which proved of great service to him in after life, but brought with it an acquaintance with the world that was of itself an immense advantage. In April, 1827, he left Paris *via* Belgium to return home. Arriving there he found the church of Eassie, in his native county, vacant; but, although he had the promise of the living, he was "driven out to sea again" through the influence of the moderate leaders with Lord Wharncliffe. The disappointment, however, proved providential. It happened at this juncture that his brother, Bailie John Guthrie, who was at the head of the bank agency of David Guthrie & Son, which had been in his family and in the town of Brechin for sixty years, was stricken down in the prime of life by a sudden illness. He left one son, David, then little beyond boyhood. To save the concern for him, Dr. Guthrie determined to enter the bank and fill his dead brother's place until his nephew was ready to take the helm, or until he was presented to a church and the charge of a parish. Here he passed two busy years. With that singular adaptability which was one of his most marked characteristics, he quickly mastered the details of a business of the nature of which he had previously known nothing and thus gained what was "not the least valuable part of his training and education." "During the time I was in the bank," he writes, "I preached three or four times a year, and by this, as was my wish, the public knew I had not abandoned my original profession; nor did I find any inconvenience in this, unless when, as sometimes happened, I saw a man sitting before me to whom I had but the day before, perhaps, refused to discount a bill—grant him 'accommodation,' as it was called. Then I felt I was not addressing an unprejudiced hearer, or one disposed to receive the truth from my lips."

On the whole he spent a happy time in the bank, never feeling its responsibilities very heavy but once, and under the following circumstances:

"Detained in the office till midnight on one occasion, by press of business, I was making my way to the cottage where we spent the Summer-time, some two miles out of town. It was an exceedingly dark night, but I was thinking of no danger, though I carried the bank keys with me, when I heard footsteps behind. Not seeking a companion in the circumstances, I put on steam to shoot ahead, and became a little anxious on finding that as I quickened my pace so did he who followed me. I tried another dodge to shake him off—crossing first to one side of the road, then to the other; so did the feet behind, and which were by this time almost on my heels. Seriously alarmed now—knowing what I carried, and dreading the blow of a bludgeon from behind—I opened my knife, having no other weapon of offense or defense, and suddenly wheeling round, to see dimly the figure of a man close on me, I faced him, demanding, in a loud, resolute voice, 'Who's there?' 'Then it is you, Maister Guthrie!' was the answer; 'I was sure it was your figure on the brae between me and the sky, an' I did my very best to mak' up to you. Ye see, I've forty pound on me, and it's no' chancy to be traveling alane at this hour wi' a' that siller!'"

In 1829 the parish of Arbirlot became vacant, and after a little delay, and—as a result of his previous disappointments—not a little misgiving as to the final result, Dr. Guthrie secured the living. There he remained from 1830 to 1837, when he removed to Edinburgh. The autobiography carries down the record of his life to 1843; there it abruptly breaks off. The memoir which supplements this first volume—for the second volume, which is to complete the work, has not yet appeared in England—reaches only to 1841, so that the story of thirty years of Dr. Guthrie's life remains untold. We shall leave him at the opening of his pastoral labors, since to follow him further would involve some discussion of the famous Disruption controversy, in which he bore so prominent and so distinguished a part. As a Pastor in the country parish which we have named, it hardly need be said that Dr. Guthrie was distinguished by that common sense which might naturally be expected to spring from his native Scotch shrewdness, developed by and combined with his wide knowledge of the world and of the affairs of practical every-day life. That ready humor, which never found him unprepared for any emergency, furnishes both autobiography and memoir with innumerable incidents, which give the volume all the attractiveness of a record of characteristics of Scottish life. Those, therefore, who might turn away from the life of a clergyman as of necessity dull reading, may rest assured that this Autobiography is full of amusement. It is the honest, hearty, outspoken history of a life full of good-will to mankind and marked by constant and spontaneous deeds of benevolence and helpfulness. It shows the man of the world how an earnest religious spirit may illumine the affairs of every-day life; and, what is quite as important, it gives a most forcible illustration of the increased effectiveness the ministry is sure to derive from constant active intercourse with the world, and practical experience of its ways. For just here, as this Autobiography and Memoir abundantly show, lay the secret of Dr. Guthrie's remarkable popularity as a man and of his wonderful effectiveness as a Pastor.

THE INGENUITY OF IGNORANCE.

The address upon a letter recently mailed in South Carolina sorely puzzled the Post Office clerks, but was at last deciphered by an official in Wilmington. It read as follows:

"bon SsO pesofea,
fon ekforginey,
tonan Cey hizahship."

[illegible]

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

SECOND NOTICE.

—The articles in *Scribner's Monthly* by Edward King on "the Great South" seem likely when completed to make up one of the most perfect accounts yet attempted of the present condition of the Southern States. The illustrations, accurate and life-like, alone furnish an excellent idea to the stranger of Texan life; and in the literary portion we have a trustworthy picture of the industrial development and resources of the State, as well as many incidental features of interest in the social condition of the people. Such papers are extremely valuable; and now, when this magazine is seeking an English, as well as an American, constituency, they will exert large influence in attracting the attention of capitalists and others in Europe to our Southern States. Mr. Albert Rhodes contributes an able notice of Béranger, the revolutionary poet of the poor in France. It is only by degrees that a proper estimate of prominent men is generally attained, and papers like this contribute to it. Mr. Stedman discourses upon Hood, Arnold, and Procter—a strange admixture, but one that suffices in the writer's hands to furnish many agreeable thoughts. "English Sundays and London Churches" is the title of a paper by Mr. E. S. Nadal, who gives his impressions upon what he saw in the great metropolis in a cheerful and pleasant mood. Incidentally, he draws a good sketch of American Sunday-schools. It is not often that we have met with any magazine poetry prettier than the following entitled "Somewhere," and written by Julia C. R. Dorr:

How can I cease to pray for thee? Somewhere
  In God's great universe thou art to-day.
Can He not reach thee with His tender care?
  Can He not hear me when for thee I pray?

What matters it to Him who holds within
  The hollow of His hand all worlds, all space,
That thou art done with earthly pain and sin?
  Somewhere within his ken thou hast a place!

Somewhere thou livest, and hast need of Him;
  Somewhere thy soul sees higher heights to climb;
And somewhere still, there may be valleys dim
  That thou must pace to reach the hills sublime.

Then all the more, because thou canst not hear
  Poor, human words of blessing, will I pray,
O true, brave heart, God bless thee, wheresoe'er
  In His great universe thou art to-day!

Omitting, as our limits compel us to do, notice of other articles in this number, we must still draw attention to the "Topics of the Time," as they are discussed by Dr. Holland, and especially to the remarks upon "Rich and Poor," and a reference to the conviction of Tweed. Wall street, if it have a conscience—and Dr. Holland seems to think that it may have a little left—will do well to read those comments upon Tweed, and especially to remember the last sentence, which conveys a sentiment to which honest men are very rapidly subscribing.

—*St. Nicholas* more than sustains the promise made by the Messrs. Scribner at the outset. It is without a rival in the country among the serial publications for young people. The illustrations, as well as the typography and paper, are of the best, and the character of the literary contents has thus far improved in each succeeding number. But the items are so numerous that it is barely possible, without giving something in the nature of an index, to do justice to all. Former subscribers to *Our Young Folks* will find familiar names among the contributors to the present number, and we think they will agree with us that they have lost nothing, but, on the contrary, gained a great deal, by transferring their allegiance to *St. Nicholas*. Spanish literature is not often held in much esteem, but the circumstance is frequently unjust, and we are glad to find Mr. William Cullen Bryant hunting up some of the small gems, and presenting them in English form to the boys and girls. Here is one of them, "The Cost of a Pleasure:"

Upon the valley's lap,
  The dewy morning throws
A thousand pearly drops,
  To wake a single rose.

Thus often, in the course
  Of life's few fleeting years,
A single pleasure costs
  The soul a thousand tears.

The substance is small, but the thought is pretty, and the moral worth recollecting by the young. Mrs. Dodge has well succeeded in her endeavors to find food for young readers of all ages. There are pages for the very little ones, tales and stories for the girls and boys, chapters combining instruction and amusement for others who believe that they are merging out of girlhood and boyhood, and illustrations which the old may laugh over and enjoy. Little boys must be careful to look in the present number for the fate that awaits them should they play leap-frog too much. *St. Nicholas* will doubtless encourage the development of healthy games, which should be an essential part of education, and would aid not a little in increasing the mental powers also. We want healthy men and women, as well as intelligent ones; and from the vigor displayed now in the management of this first of juvenile serials, we have faith in the idea that *St. Nicholas* is going to exert considerable influence in the right direction.

—In the *Aquatic Monthly and Nautical Review* there is this month a large and varied collection of matter that is full of interest to all engaged in aquatic sports, whether rowing or yachting. Letters from "Big Topmast" and "O. F.B." will be read with instruction, the former replying to some comments on the yacht America, and the latter supplying a detailed communication on "Yachts and Models," which yachting men will do well to examine, and which some of them, perhaps, may feel disposed to criticise. Full information to date of publication is given in this monthly of the condition of all of our most important yacht and boating clubs, besides a large amount of information essential to their success, and literary matter of a general character for pleasantly whiling away a stray hour of leisure. In the present number, too, we find republished a paper on rowing and training by Prof. William Wood, which comes in very suitably at this season when men are looking forward to the struggles of the year. In many respects the instructions laid down by Mr. Wood differ from those which prevail at the English universities, but for that reason they may be the more profitably studied, since an examination of the differences may lead to a discovery of the best methods. We regard this magazine as an important element in the future success of American yachting and rowing, and therefore willingly press it upon the attention of all who are interested in those sports.

—Whether or not the *Popular Science Monthly* is going to indulge in controversial politics, we cannot say, but its readers will be a little surprised this month to find in it a virulent article from a London organ of socialism, and the doctrines affected by Karl Blind. The statements made in that article are known to be untrue. Lord Carnarvon, who recently delivered an address before the London Birkbeck Institution, is an ardent advocate of popular education and of popular scientific education, too. But he, like Agassiz, is a strenuous opponent of that class of pseudo-scientific students who plunge into atheistic and materialistic theories, and who prostitute science to their own ends. For this he has incurred the censure of the London *Examiner*, as might be expected; and the *Popular Science Monthly* indorses by republication an article of unmeasured abuse and misrepresentation which it has found in that paper. For the sake of true science, this is to be regretted. Of the other contents in the present number the two portions [illegible] given to the public before. One of these is the first of two excellent lectures delivered before the National Academy of Design by O. N. Rood; and the other is a paper read before the American Public Health Association by the President of Cornell University. In this Dr. White complains loudly of the absence everywhere in this country of proper provision for instruction in political and social science. Every year, he says, the National, State, and Territorial Legislatures are brought face to face with the most vital social problems, which they are quite incompetent to solve. Large amounts of money are thus wasted, and the results desired are not attained. The propositions he makes for remedying this are deserving of very careful and general attention. From the Professor of Astronomy in Dartmouth College we have an interesting paper on the chromosphere and solar prominences, which will present many features of fresh interest to those who are not acquainted with Mr. Lockyear's *Contributions to Solar Physics*. Mr. Herbert Spencer continues his "Replies to Criticisms," and there are some "News from Jupiter," by Mr. Proctor, which may be interesting to many, although the title is hardly justified. On the subjects of geology and palæontology, Rev. Samuel Lockwood contributes a paper entitled "The Great Cemetery of Colorado," which is well deserving perusal, although the author shows some few generally-accepted inaccuracies in his outline of the earth's early biography—such as, for instance, where he attributes to the carboniferous age no air-breathing creatures except reptiles. He does not tell us when insects made their first appearance. But this paper is a useful contribution to popular science.

—The *Aldine* affords, as usual, numerous highly artistic illustrations. In point of excellence we should give precedence to four by John Hows, and especially to those representing the inlet and outlet of the Sinking Spring. These are very effective. In the former, more particularly, the artist has well displayed the wet atmosphere that hangs over the place, scarcely amounting to mist, except in the distance, where the outlines grow a little obscure, but still an atmosphere, with rocks and trees and all around full of moisture. A view taken on the Juniata River, near Lewistown, is also an admirable picture. "Cinderella," after Lejeune, and "An Idle Dog," by John I. Davis, displaying much diversity of style, are likewise good, the latter representing the village "ne'er-do-well" lazily fishing at the foot of a mill-stream. A more pleasing subject might have been chosen for the first page. In "Antelope Hunting on the Plains" the engraver has done his work well, but the subject is unpleasant. There is nothing sportsmanlike in such proceedings as are here depicted, and if it be true to life, it is a life which must not be commended. Tearing down young fawns by hounds is not sport—it is not justifiable. Apart from that, the animals in this picture are very indifferently drawn. The text tells us that the dogs are meant for grayhounds; if so, they are of a very novel breed. They have none of the points of a grayhound. The literary contents of the magazine are of more than average merit this month. There are several articles of particular interest. But we would offer a suggestion. The value of, for instance, Mr. Hows' landscapes is so much increased by the brief description in the text of the scenery of the Juniata that we should like to see every engraving itself illustrated with a little appropriate pen-work. Why not?

A HANGMAN'S BIOGRAPHY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Jan. 7 has the following: "Among other remarkable men who passed away in the year just brought to a close was one who deserves mention as having, although born in this country, devoted many years in the antipodes to a work of great utility. William Bamford, who died the other day in Melbourne Hospital, had been hangman of the colony of Victoria since 1857, and also held the honorable office of public flagellator until seized one day with an asthmatic attack when wielding the cat. Mr. Bamford, who was seventy-three years of age when he died, had himself in the days of his youth received 300 lashes when serving in the Twenty-third Fusiliers at Gosport, of which regiment he was a member for twenty years, only leaving it, indeed, on account of some irregularity of conduct, which led to his being transported to Van Diemen's Land, where he arrived in the Royal Sovereign in the year 1841. Having served his sentence, he proceeded to Victoria, to the 'diggings,' and remained unnoticed till 1857, when he volunteered to hang an old murderer named Mason, in Melbourne, and from that time until just before his decease he executed all the criminals sentenced to death in the colony with only one exception. It was Mr. Bamford's practice to keep count and mutter after an execution the number of his fellow-creatures he had assisted out of the world. After executing a black man at Ballarat, on the 11th of August last, he was heard to ejaculate in a hoarse whisper, 'Seventy-one.' In appearance he was not prepossessing, and his claims to personal beauty were not heightened by the absence of one of his eyes, which he, unfortunately lost in a row at Melbourne about fifteen years ago. His habits were not, strictly speaking, temperate. Yet there must have been something very 'taking' in his conviviality, for after an execution he was wont to spend his money freely with 'a degraded lot,' who were on the lookout for him when he left the jail. On receiving notice that he would be wanted for a hanging, he would, with singular abstemiousness, voluntarily imprison himself for two or three days and sleep off all traces of intoxication. After pinioning a condemned criminal, he invariably murmured in his ear the words 'God bless you!' and on one occasion, when the man executed died instantaneously, a sweet smile was observed to steal over his face as, leaning over the drop and looking up at his work, he remarked, 'The best job in the country; that makes forty-seven.'"

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF COLOR IN BIRDS.

In a paper addressed to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards makes some curious remarks on the habitat of birds and the colors of their plumage. Limiting his researches for the present to the prevalence of black in certain regions, he has also taken into account the degree to which the other hues have been subdued by the influence of the negation of all color. Birds with black plumage are to be found on almost every point of the globe; but in certain ornithological families, the geographical extension of which is very great, a tendency to melanism is scarcely anywhere met with except in the southern hemisphere, and more particularly in that part of Oceania comprising New-Zealand, Papuasia, Madagascar, and intermediate countries. The swan offers a remarkable instance of this coincidence between color and geographical distribution. This species, in the northern hemisphere, is completely white; in the opposite one it is so no longer, and melanism preponderates. Thus, the Australian swan is almost completely black; the Coscoroba, pertaining to the same family, and inhabiting the Fuegian Islands and the adjacent regions of South America, has some of the feathers of its wings black. Lastly, the Chilian swan has its head and neck of the purest jet, while the rest of the body is perfectly white. These are the only kinds living in the southern hemisphere. Parrots offer a similar example of the tendency to melanism peculiar to the vast oceanic region above alluded to. There are no black ones, either in America, Asia, or Africa, except on the coasts of the Mozambique Channel; but they are very common in New-Zealand and the adjacent islands. In all cases their colors are more or less subdued by black. The strigops, or night-parrot, of those parts, is of a very dark green, interrupted by spots and stripes of pure black, not, however, without a few white ones, which give the creature some resemblance to our owls.

COMMONS AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

In his annual report, President Eliot, of Harvard University, recommends that the magnificent Memorial Hall, now nearly finished, be used as are the great halls of the English colleges. He proposes that the "Thayer Club" shall be permitted to occupy it as a commons hall, and anticipates wisely the enlargement and improvement of that club if this permission is given. He says: "The moral effect of living in that superb hall could not be but good. It is by far the grandest college hall in the world, and there are very few rooms for secular purposes in existence which can be compared with it. Built to keep alive precious examples of brave devotion to country, truth, and duty, it is a place to be proud of and to become attached to, a place around which in successive generations pleasant associations and inspiring memories will gather, a place to exert upon the opening mind of youth a wholesome though unnoticed influence." At present, there is no place where literary men who go to Cambridge to avail themselves of the college library can find a dinner, unless they throw themselves upon the hospitality of their friends, and it is desirable that an arrangement should be made by which all Alumni [illegible] [illegible] the privileges of the [illegible]

FOREIGN NOTES.

The ladies of Havre are about to erect a colossal statue of the Virgin, to commemorate the escape of that city from Prussian invasion.

Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice were confirmed the other day at Whippingham Church, Isle of Wight, by the Bishop of Winchester.

The King of Portugal has presented his wife with a gold medal, for the heroic conduct lately displayed by her in saving their two children from drowning.

Rev. J. Crompton, Free Christian Minister at Norwich, who recently seceded to the Church of England, is about to seek orders in the Diocese of Exeter. Several of Mr. Crompton's congregation at Norwich have joined the Church of England.

The Conseil Fédéral of Switzerland has charged the Department of Justice and Police to caution the Cantonal Governments, in order that measures may be taken against the traffic in Swiss children sent to serve in Russia and Hungary.

The wheat crops are reported to have failed in the Argentine Republic. Unfavorable news of a similar kind also comes from Australia. All of which, with the impending famine in Bengal, promises to increase the demand for American produce.

Precautionary measures have been taken by which vines and fruit-trees shall not be imported from France into Switzerland, unless they are accompanied by certificates declaring that the districts whence they are sent have not been ravaged by the *Phylloxera vastatrix*.

A number of respectable young men at Sydenham, at Christmas time, sang appropriate pieces at the doors of the principal inhabitants, and they have forwarded £6 8s. 8d. (being their third contribution) to the National Life-boat Institution, as the result of their efforts.

The number of mills for the spinning and weaving of cotton and jute is steadily increasing in the vicinity of Calcutta and Bombay. To the demand for cotton cloth, says the *Friend of India*, there is practically no limit, now that Manchester so unblushingly adulterates her goods.

Five Swiss papers have just been prohibited from circulation in France. They are the *Patrie*, of Geneva; the *Nouvelliste Vaudois*, the *National*, of Neufchatel; the *Progres de Berne*, and the *Etats-Unis d'Europe*. The *New Free Press*, of Vienna, and the *Chronique*, of Brussels, are also prohibited.

Advices from Cape Coast Castle state that a bridge has been constructed over the Prah, and it was expected that the disembarkation of the troops on board the Tamar and Himalaya would take place on the 8th inst. Their sanitary condition is said to be good, and Sir Garnet Wolseley had much improved in health.

Tea is now extensively raised in Hindostan, the exports to England in 1872 exceeding 16,000,000 pounds. The India teas are of rare flavor, and are used by English shopkeepers to mix with the Chinese. The culture in the Indias is now carried on by joint stock companies, which are now paying from ten to twenty per cent. dividends.

The Spanish Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Governors of the provinces, in which he describes the dissolution of the Cortes by Gen. Pavia as the worthy commencement of the high and difficult mission undertaken by the Government. That mission is principally to re-establish order, and to show that order is compatible with a Republic and liberty.

At Antwerp, the other day, the Captain of the British Queen received, in token of gratitude for his conduct in saving the crew and passengers of the Loch Earn, when the latter was sinking in consequence of her collision with the Ville du Havre, a gold chronometer, presented on behalf of the Loch Earn's owners, Messrs. Aitken & Tilburn, of Glasgow.

Portugal is about to send a commission to Madeira for the purpose of inspecting the sanitarium for invalids from Cape Coast Castle. The statement that the Portuguese Government has withdrawn the concession made to England for the sanitarium is denied; but there is an official intention to obtain, in the first instance, accurate and positive intelligence as to the character of the epidemic.

Henri Rochefort is not dead after all. A French paper says, at least, that he is safely installed at Numbo, a little picturesque valley in New-Caledonia. The Administration has had constructed at that place a certain number of wooden huts for those of the convicts who would be glad to remain quiet or devote themselves to labor. Rochefort appears submissive, and desirous of living tranquilly and forgotten.

M. Georges D'Arcy is publishing in the *Petit Moniteur Universel* a very interesting series of articles on the Count De Chambord, and in which he examines with much ability and impartiality the chances which existed, a few months back, of a monarchical restoration. The conclusion at which he arrives is, that a vote in the Assembly would have united a majority of about thirty in favor of the establishment of royalty.

Don Juan De Costa, a gentleman of Bogota, New-Grenada, in South America, is reported to have found on one of his estates a monumental stone, erected by a small colony of Phœnicians from Sidonia, in the year nine or ten of the reign of Hiram, contemporary of Solomon, about ten centuries before the Christian era. The block has an inscription of eight lines, written in fine characters, but without separation of words or punctuation.

The *Petit Journal*, of Paris, reports the case of a young man who was poisoned under singular circumstances. Having acquired a strong taste for the flesh of dogs and cats, he lately feasted upon a fine specimen of the feline race. He was shortly afterward seized with a fit of vomiting, with excruciating pains. A doctor, who was sent for, discovered that the cat upon which he had been feeding had eaten a rat which had previously swallowed some food mixed with poison.

Under a new passport regulation which has just been issued by the Russian Government, foreigners will only be admitted into Russia if they are provided with a passport viséd by one of the Russian Legations abroad. Such a passport, however, will be good for six months. At the expiration of that period a new passport must be obtained to enable the foreigner to return, or, if he wishes to make a longer stay in the Empire, he must obtain a "legitimation card," for which the payment is two roubles yearly.

Here is another miracle. A correspondent in Ireland writes to a London paper as follows: "A few days ago a duck laid an egg at the seat of Geo. Nuttal, Esq., at Kildavin, in this county, which had this inscription on it: 'And as ye go, preach the kingdom of Heaven is at hand.' The inscription is as plain as print, and may be seen at the house of Luke Roach. A number of intelligent and respectable gentlemen have attested to the genuineness of the egg and inscription, also that there is no collusion in the matter."

A bill laid before the Prussian House of Deputies absolutely forbids any functionary regularly paid by the State becoming a Director or member of the working committee of a private company without official sanction, which in all cases is to be withheld if the functionaries referred to are salaried. Officials receiving merely chance fees can, however, lawfully receive such remuneration from private associations, if their superior deems it not against the good of the State that they should do so, and on the understanding that the permission is revocable.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* states that the Italian Consul at the Piræus has informed his Government that M. Théodore Tubini, banker, at Athens, has obtained a concession for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth. The principal clauses of the concession are that the canal shall have a minimum depth of 8½ metres, (27 feet,) and a width of 12 metres (39 feet) at the bottom. Half-way through the canal is to be a dock of 30,000 square metres in extent, and of sufficient depth to receive the largest vessels. The canal is to be completed in six years. The concession is for ninety-nine years, and a deposit of £12,000 is to be paid immediately after the Greek Parliament has approved the concession. The estimated cost of the undertaking is £800,000.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MAINE.

The Augusta correspondent of the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* writes as follows relative to legislation in that State on the question of capital punishment: "The Governor, in his message, strongly urged legislation to define punishment for capital crimes, in the expectation that the Governor may execute the sentence, whatever that might be. In accordance with that suggestion, a bill is to be offered, which is said to have received the indorsement of leading jurists in the State. The bill [illegible] [illegible] delay; should his plea be 'not guilty,' the Chief Justice and four or more associates shall hold a special term of court for the trial of the case. Death sentence shall be executed within three months after sentence. The State is forbidden to pay for defense of criminals. Government and criminals shall have six peremptory challenges. The act is to take effect May 1, 1874. The bill is said to have received the indorsement of Judge Walton."

AN OPPORTUNE MIRACLE.

The last number of the *Pélerin* publishes a narrative of an appearance of the Holy Virgin on the 8th of December last. The "apparition," it seems, had been announced beforehand, and came faithful to the hour indicated—namely, between midday and 1 o'clock. There were from 3,000 to 4,000 persons present on the scene. "I did not (says the writer in the *Pélerin*) enter the room, on account of the crowd; but I went back next day that I might hear from the mouth of the person who saw the vision the words of the Holy Virgin. The Holy Virgin said we were on the eve of a terrible political crisis; it will be brief, and for a time the wicked will seem to have the ascendency. The Holy Virgin spoke only of Paris as likely to suffer from this crisis; she said nothing of the provinces. The vision lasted fifty minutes. The person who saw it was teased in a thousand ways, but felt nothing; all the experiments made on her did not disturb her ecstasy. The number of people daily is incredible; but the diocesan authority is reserved, especially since three weeks ago, an account of revelations of an extraordinary character affecting the Pope. A country land-owner, who has known the person tranced for a long time, asked her in my presence how the advent of Henry V. in 1874 was consistent with MacMahon's appointment for seven years. She was asked if the latter would remain in power for five years? No. Four years? No. Three years? No. Two years? No. Three months? She smiled and made no reply. It is always so when she is questioned about facts she is authorized not to reveal. The Holy Virgin has promised other visions, but did not fix the date. The lady seer is very anxious it should not be fixed, as the crowd on the 8th was so great that she does not wish to see it repeated. But she will announce it, we are assured, if the Holy Virgin so desires."

JUDGE WAITE'S POLITICAL SYMPATHIES.

In a sketch of the new Chief Justice, the Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial* says: "Politically Mr. Waite was at one time known as a 'Henry Clay Whig,' with which party he acted until its disbandment, since which time he has acted with the Republicans. He was always too deeply engaged in his profession to become much of a partisan, and consequently he never came to be recognized as a party leader. In fact, the conservative turn of his mind tended to lead him in opposition to radical political measures, which was shown during the war in his support of the policy of Mr. Lincoln, rather than the more anti-slavery one of many leading Republicans. But to all the war measures of the Government he gave earnest and effective support, making himself specially useful in aiding the recruiting service of the army. So, too, of the reconstruction measures of the Government, and especially of the three amendments of the Constitution—they all meet his hearty concurrence, and will receive his official support in any case that may arise. So far, then, as the great questions growing out of the war are concerned, Mr. Waite stands with President Grant and the Republican Party."

THE PRUSSIAN QUEEN DOWAGER'S WILL.

We learn from the *German News* that the will of the late Queen Dowager Elizabeth, of Prussia, was opened on the 27th of December. Her late Majesty has bequeathed all her property to the Emperor William, especially the art treasures collected by the late King Frederick William IV. The Emperor is requested to continue all payments which her Majesty was accustomed to make to poor persons during her lifetime, and to redeem all contributions to charitable institutions, &c., by paying a certain sum down. Her late Majesty has provided for the payment of the salaries of all her servants for life, and has left legacies to her attendants. To Dr. Grimm, her physician in ordinary, she has bequeathed a country house.

FAMILY MARKETING.

The following were the retail quotations in Washington Market yesterday:

MEATS.			
Porterhouse St'k, ℔.	.35@38	Shoulders, ℔.	10@11
Sirloin Steak, ℔.	28@ ..	Sausages, ℔.	12@16
Round Steak, ℔.	25@ ..	Tongues, pigs', ℔.	12@ ..
Stewing pieces, ℔.	20@ ..	Tongues, beef.	75@1 25
Suet, ℔.	15@ ..	Bacon, ℔.	16@ ..
Mutton, hind qrs., ℔.	22@25	Tripe, ℔.	8@ ..
Mutton-chops, ℔.	25@ ..	Lard, ℔.	10@ ..
Hams, smoked, ℔.	15@ ..	Smoked Beef, ℔.	18@27
Hams, pickled, ℔.	13@14		
FISH.			
Salmon ₱ ℔.	14@15	Blue fish ₱ ℔.	15@ ..
Cod fish	8@12	Fresh Mackerel	20@25
Halibut	20@25	Smelts	15@18
Haddock	8@10	Striped Bass	15@20
Perch	10@ ..	Frost fish	10@ ..
Sun fish	10@ ..	Scollops, ₱ quart	40@ ..
White fish	18@20	Black fish	15@ ..
Flounders	10@12	Eels	18@20
Black Bass	15@20	Carp	15@20
Pickerel	15@20		
SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.			
Smoked Mackerel, ℔.	18@ ..	Frische Buecklinge, each	6@ ..
Dried Cod, ℔.	9@ ..	Oysters, large, gallon	1 50@2 00
Smoked Salmon, ℔.	20@ ..		
Smoked Eels, ℔.	25@ ..	Oysters, small, gallon	75@1 00
Smoked California Salmon, ℔.	18@20	Hard Clams, gallon	50@75
Smoked Halifax Salmon, ℔.	20@25	Soft-shell Clams, gallon	40@80
Salt Mackerel, each	12@25		
Pickled Lobsters, each	25@ ..	Soft-shell Crabs, doz.	50@ ..
Smoked Bloat, each	3@ ..	Hard-shell Crabs, doz.	50@75
POULTRY AND GAME.			
Fowls, ℔.	$ 15@$ 20	Prime Wild Turkey, ℔.	$ 18@$ 25
Spring Chick. ℔.	16@ 20	Partridge, pair	1 00@1 10
Philadelphia, ℔.	20@ 24	Geese, ℔.	15@ 20
Phila. Turkey, ℔.	20@ 22	Pigeons, dozen	2 00@2 50
Common Turkey, ℔.	16@ 20	Flight Pigeons, dozen	1 50@2 00
Tamed Squab, dozen	3 50@4 00	Grouse, pair	75@ 87
Rabbits, pair	50@ 60	Quail, dozen	2 50@3 50
Ducks, ℔.	18@ 20		
VEGETABLES.			
Turnips, half pk	25@ ..	Celery, bunch	15@20
Potatoes, pk	40@ ..	Onions, half pk	40@50
Squashes, ℔.	5@ ..	Lettuce, head	10@15
Thyme, bunch	2@ ..	Beets, bunch	6@ ..
Red and White Cabbage, head	6@15	New Carrots, bunch	4@ ..
		Sage, bunch	2@ ..
Leeks, bunch	5@ ..	Watercresses	15@20
Parsley, bunch	5@ ..	Mint, bunch	5@ ..
FRUIT.			
Pears, dozen	$1 00@$1 50	Honey-comb, ℔	$ 35@$ 40
Apples, bbl.	4 00@ ..	Macaroni, ℔.	16@ 25
Apples, basket	1 50@ ..	Brazil Nuts	20@ ..
Apples, hf. pk.	40@ ..	English Nuts, ℔.	20@ ..
Cranberries, qt	15@ 20		
MalagaGrapes, ℔.	30@ 35	Hickory-nuts, quart	10@ ..
Prunes, new ℔	15@ 20	Black Walnuts, quart	10@ ..
New Dates, ℔.	9@ 12		
Raisins, ℔.	14@ ..	Pecan-nuts, qt.	10@ ..
Figs, ℔.	15@ 20	Filberts, ℔.	25@ ..
Box Figs	35@ 1 00	Prunells, ℔.	25@ ..
Almonds, ℔.	30@ 50	Seedless	20@ ..
Cocoanuts	8@ 12		
BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.			
Best Family Butter	40@45	Eggs, 8 for	25@ ..
Common Family Butter	35@40	Cheese, ℔.	16@18
Roll Butter	32@38	Swiss Cheese, (imp.)	32@ ..
PICKLES.			
Chow-chow, quart	20@25	Onions, quart	20@25
Mixed Pickles, qt	20@ ..	Red Cabbage, quart	20@ ..
Cauliflower, quart	25@ ..	White Onions, quart	25@ ..

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 23, 1874.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was small at Communipaw Yards; the train due early in the forenoon was not to hand at noon, but arrived later in the day, when some hurried sales were effected. The herds sold in the forenoon were the residue of those to hand the previous day. On yesterday trade was slow at all of the yards. Prices ranged from 8½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 4¾ cwt. to 8½ cwt. These were the current rates and weights on Friday. Coarse quality Bulls, on live weight, sold from 3¾c.@3¾c. ₱ ℔. Milch Cows continue nominal. A few smooth quality Veals sold at 11c. ₱ ℔.; grass Calves from $8 50@$12 ₱ head. Sheep sold in large lots from 6¼c.@7¼c. ₱ ℔. Trade in Hogs was dull, being affected by the damp, warm weather. Live Hogs were worth from 5½c.@6c. ₱ ℔.; City Dressed sold from 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ ℔.; Western Dressed from 6½c.@7c., with tops at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

C. Khan sold for Burnside & Co., 136 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for self & Co., 51 rough but fat Kentucky Steers at 10⅛c., weight 6½ cwt.; 29 generally good Kentucky Oxen from 10c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; Martin Fuller & Co. sold 54 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 114 Texan Steers at 8½c. ₱ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt.; H. Myers sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 52 Cherokee Steers, fed east of the Mississippi, at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt., strong; M. Lauterbach sold for self & Co. 21 Illinois Bulls from 3½c.@3¾c. ₱ ℔., live weight being 14 cwt.

At Communipaw Yards, P. Kase sold 61 Jersey Ewes, weight 4,883 ℔s., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 16 Jersey Sheep, weight 16,021 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; N. J. Pidcock sold 280 Sheep, weight 25,360 ℔s., at 6⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 361 Sheep, weight 33,890 ℔s., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 96 Sheep, weight 9,180 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market Hume & Elliott sold 357 Illinois Sheep, weight 32,510 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 368 Illinois Sheep, weight 33,520 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 195 State Sheep, weight 15,600 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 343 State Sheep, weight 39,190 ℔s., at 6⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 509 Ohio Sheep, weight 49,250 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

West-Washington Market and Washington Market proper were both heavily supplied with dressed Meats of all descriptions. Therefore trade was slow, and as the weather is unfavorable for the keeping of Meats prices had to be moderate on general sales. City dressed Beef sold from 4c.@6c. ₱ ℔.; for poor quality Cow and Spanish Beeves from 6c.@11c. ₱ ℔.; for native Steers, hind-quarters, from 10c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., with choice of some at 14c. ₱ ℔. City dressed Mutton sold from 8c.@11c. ₱ ℔. Country dressed Mutton not to hand. City dressed Veal from 13c.@15c. ₱ ℔.; country dressed Veal from 12c.@14c. ₱ ℔.; and quotations of country dressed Pigs published on yesterday forenoon are the same as those of to-day, save that being the end of the week trade was slightly off.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards on yesterday forenoon: 46 Beeves, 726 Sheep, 2,212 Hogs, 34 cars of Beeves, and 5 cars of Sheep to hand on this afternoon. Four hundred and ninety-six head of horned Cattle were on sale yesterday at One Hundredth Street, and 128 head at Weehawken Yards.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Cattle—The receipts [illegible] ficient sales to establish prices. About 30 cars will be held over here until next week. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 28,800 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week. The market closed heavy at yesterday's prices. There will be about 15 car-loads held over until next week. The balance will be shipped East in first hands. Sales of 1,000 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 80 ℔s. to 92 ℔s., at $4 50@$5 50; 500 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 100 ℔s. to 114 ℔s., at $5 50@$5 80. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 2,300 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 31,300 head, against 12,600 head for the same time last week. The market was slow but firm; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 62½; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$6; but few good Hogs offering; light thin stock are in abundance and almost entirely neglected.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged; light sales of choice Extra Spring at $5 75@$6 12½. Wheat in fair demand and firm at $1 24½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 25 for North-western; $1 23¼ for No. 2 Spring, spot; $1 23⅞ February; $1 27 March; No. 3 do., $1 17@$1 17¼; Rejected, $1 11@$1 11½. Corn in fair demand and lower at 57¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 57¾c. bid February; 59c. March; 65c. bid May; new No. 2 Mixed, 51c.; Rejected Old, 52½c.@53c.; New, 49c.@50c. Oats dull and lower at 41¼c. for No. 2, cash; 41¾c. February; Rejected, 37½c.@38c. Rye steady at 79c. for No. 2 fresh. Barley active and higher at $1 59@$1 60 for No. 2 Fall; $1 35@$1 38 for No. 3 Spring. Dressed Hogs quiet and weak at $6 10@$6 20. Pork dull and lower; closing a shade easier at $14 25, cash; $14 35, February; $14 80, March. Lard active and higher at $9 05, cash; $9 10, February; $9 40, March. Bulk Meats steady at 5⅝c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Short Rib Middles; 7¾c. for Short Clear Middles. Green Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky firm at 95½c. Receipts—16,000 bbls. Flour, 162,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Wheat—Market quiet and heavy. Rye in fair demand but held mostly higher than the views of buyers; 95c. bid and $1 asked. Corn quiet and unchanged; new Western Mixed held at 88c. and old do. 90c. Barley further improved and now held at $1 60 for No. 3 Chicago; sales 1 car No. 2, two-rowed State at $1 70, and 7 cars No. 2 Canada West at $1 85; Bay Quinte held firmly at $1 95, but no sales. Oats very dull and, on 'Change, offered at 1c. off on best grades. The Cattle market opened with a full attendance and dealers asked an advance, but it was only when a reduction of ¼c. was made that sales could be effected; average quality about the same as last week. Receipts—419 cars against 291 last week; best herd in market Ohio Steers, 73 in number, average 1,650 ℔s., brought 7¼c.; fewmilch Cows in market; prices from $35@$55 for ordinary to fair. Sheep—Receipts nearly double those of last week; market fully ½c. off on all grades with downward tendency; quality about same as last week; common to fair, 4½c.@5¼c.; fair to good, 5¼c.@6¾c.; extra, 6⅞c. Lambs—But few received.

BUFFALO, Jan. 23.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,700 bbls.; Wheat, 36,180 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 49,166 bushels; Barley, 6,250 bushels. Rail exports from the city elevator—Wheat, 30,400 bushels; Corn, 56,400 bushels; Oats, 39,200 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels. Grain market generally dull and unchanged. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber Winter, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat nominal; Milwaukee, No. 1 Spring, $1 55; do., No. 2 do., $1 48@$1 50; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45@$1 48; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn steady; sales of small lots No. 2 at 80c.; 1,600 bushels new No. 2 Western, on track, at 74c. Oats quiet; sales of small lots Ohio, on track, at 53c. Barley steady; sales of 5,000 bushels Western at $1 50; Canada held at $1 55@$1 62. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley malt steady; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Dressed Hogs, 7½c. ₱ ℔. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—Flour—Demand good at full prices for all grades below Double Extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 25½ for No. 2 Spring, $1 44@$1 45 for No. 3 Fall, $1 53 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn firmer at 58½c.@59c. for No. 2 Mixed, at east side on track; 60½c.@61c. in elevator. Barley quiet but firm, at $1 55@$1 65 for Minnesota Spring. Rye—No sales; 82c. bid. Whisky quiet at 96c. Pork steady at $14 75@$15 for Hardside. Dry-salted Meats firm, but less doing; sales of small lots of Shoulders at 5¾c.@5⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c., spot and February; 8¼c., March. Bacon firm at 7½c. for Shoulders; 8¾c.@9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¼c. for Clear Sides, March. Lard firm at 8¾c. Hogs quiet at $4 65@$4 90 for shipping grades; $4 90@$5 35 for packing; $5 40 for extra. Cattle quiet at $4@$4 50 for choice Texans; $4 50@$5 75 for good to choice native Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat quiet and steady; choice White, $1 90@$1 92; fair to prime do., $1 75@$1 85; choice Amber, $1 90@$1 95; good to prime Red, $1 80@$1 88; common to fair do., $1 65@$1 75; Pennsylvania, $1 80; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 70; Western Spring, $1 55@$1 58. Corn dull and lower; Southern White, 80c.@85c.; do. Yellow, 81c.; Mixed Western, 84c. Oats weak; Southern, 58c.@60c.; Western, 58c. Rye weak at 93c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders in demand and held firmly at 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c. bid and refused. Bacon unchanged and in good jobbing demand. Hams unchanged. Lard quiet and firm. Western Butter quiet but firm; fair to choice Tub, 30c.@36c.; do. Roll, 30c.@34c. Coffee strong at 26c.@28¼c. Whisky—No sales; quoted $1 01.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—Flour dull at $7 20@$7 40. Wheat dull at $1 45@$1 55. Corn dull and declining at 60c.@62c. Oats quiet and weak at 43c.@50. Rye firm at 92c.@93c. Barley firm at $1 35 for Spring; $1 54 for Fall. Butter unchanged. Pork firm at $15 50. Lard quiet, but firm; Steam, 8⅞c.@9c.; Kettle, 9⅛c.@9¼c. Bulk Meats strong; active speculative demand; Shoulders quiet at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 7¾c.@7⅞c., cash; 8⅛c. March; 8¼c. buyer March and April; sales aggregate over 1,000,000 ℔s.; held higher at the close; Clear Sides, 8c.@8⅛c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8⅞c.@9c. Live Hogs quiet and steady; light grades, $5 10@$5 35; heavy grades, $5 45@$5 60; receipts, 3,800; shipments, 1,600. Whisky firm at 95c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand, at $1 26 for No. 1; $1 24 for No. 2; $1 24¾ February; $1 27⅛ March. Oats quiet and weak at 41c. for No. 2. Corn regular at 58c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and unsettled at 76c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 55 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 50, cash; $14 90@$15 March. Hams in pickle steady at 9c.@10c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5⅝c.@5¾c., loose; Boxed Middles, 7¾c.@8c. Lard firmer; sales of Kettle at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Steam, 9c. Hogs sold at $6 25. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, and 67,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour and 38,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Jan. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 59 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 47@$1 48 for No. 3 do.; $1 47 for Amber Michigan; $1 47½ February; $1 53¾ March; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 53½; No. 2 Red, $1 44. Corn dull and lower; sales of high mixed, cash, January and February, 66c.; new, 63½c.; February, 63¾c.; low mixed, new, 62c.; no grade, new, 60½c. Oats dull and nominal. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 35. Clover-seeds sold at $5 20; Mammoth, $5 35. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of car lots of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60; White Canada held at $1 85@$1 90. Corn steady, but dull at 80c. Barley firm and quiet; Canada held at $1 78@$1 80. Corn-meal—$1 65 for Bolted, and $1 60 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 67c.@70c. Oats dull at 51c.@53c. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork sold at $15 25@$15 50. Bulk-meats—Sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, $7 85; Clear Sides, $8 20. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12¼c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9½c. for tierce; 10¼c. for keg, and 9c. for Steam. Whisky quiet at 95½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Petroleum—Advancing tendency; Refined, 13⅞c. on the spot and all the month; Crude, 10¼c. Flour quiet and weak, but prices unchanged. Wheat very weak; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 78@$1 82; White, $1 85. Rye, 96c. Corn—Old stock scarce; in good demand; New dull at 80c.@83c. Oats dull; State and Western, 57c.@60c. Whisky—Stock scare; $1 01.

DETROIT, Jan. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $7 50@$8. Wheat steady; extra, $1 60; No. 1 White, $1 58; Amber Michigan, $1 46 bid, $1 47 asked. Corn steady at 65c. for high mixed. Oats in good demand at 46½c. for No. 1. Hogs, $6 50. Clover Seeds, $5 15. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—Wheat quiet and steady at $1 58 for No. 1 Red; $1 48 for No. 2. Corn firm at 68c. for new; 70c.@71c. for old Mixed. Oats quiet at 52c. for White; 50c. for No. 1 State; 48c. for No. 2. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 23.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 44c.; Resin firm; $2 35 for Strained, $2 50 for No. 1, $4 25 for Low Pale, $4 50 for Pale. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard, $3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $2 45.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 23.—Printing Cloths quiet and prices easier, but not quotably lower; 6c. for best 64 squares Standard and Extra.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Cotton irregular; demand fair; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 11,391 bales; gross, 12,206 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,631 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,969 bales; coastwise, 98 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 3,000 bales; stock, 282,400 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 48,788 bales; gross, 54,590 bales; exports to Great Britain, 24,825 bales; to the Continent, 11,414 bales; to France, 12,083 bales; coastwise, 3,337 bales; sales, 49,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—Cotton active, but easy; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,412 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,397 bales; to the Continent, 1,619 bales; coastwise, 1,918 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 61,060 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 15,129 bales; gross, 15,127 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,410 bales; to the Continent, 1,619 bales; to France, 3,125 bales; coastwise, 6,609 bales; sales, 10,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; gross receipts, 122 bales; exports, coastwise, 415 bales; sales, 457 bales; spinners, 250 bales; stock, 15,227 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 451 bales; gross, 3,371 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,272 bales; to the Continent, 203 bales; to France, 900 bales; coastwise, 1,926 bales; sales, 2,573 bales; spinners, 1,112 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 23.—Cotton quiet and weak; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 3,815 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,836 bales; coastwise, 195 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 111,863 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 18,920 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,389 bales; coastwise, 3,708 bales; sales, 16,000 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 1,353 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,011 bales; coastwise, 496 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 64,385 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 16,649 bales; gross, 16,650 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,366 bales; to the Continent, 200 bales; coastwise, 4,879 bales; stock, 10,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅛c.; [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The legal sale noticed for yesterday, Friday, Jan. 23, by James M. Miller, of the bank building and lot on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue, was adjourned to Feb. 13. No other business was transacted.

For to-day, the legal sale of a house, with lot 17.11 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 180 feet west of Second avenue, is announced, and this auction, if held, will close the week's business.

The market for the week closed dull, with but little doing in any way, and until after the 1st prox. no special activity need be expected.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 22.

Canal st., No. 259, n. s., 81.10 ft. w. of Elm st., 25.4x84.6; Canal st., n. s., 327 ft. e. of Broadway, 1.5x84.6, adjoining above	$61,000
Charlton st., s. s., 127.1 ft. w. of Macdougal st., 23.1x99.10	10,000
East Broadway, No. 102, 25x65, ½ part	6,000
Washington st., e. s., 20x87.6	100
Washington st., e. s., 20x87.6	100
Washington st., e. s., 20x82.5	100
Washington st., e. s., 20x82.5	100
29th st., n. s., 4 ft. w. of 2d av., 48.10x55.2	19,000
46th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.4	7,600
46th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.5	17,500
54th st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.5; 43d st., n. s., 171.1 ft. w. of 2d av., 83.11x100.5	18,000
88th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x100.5	12,000
127th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th av., 10x99.11	3,500
1st av., n. w. corner 46th st., 52.6x60; 46th st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x75	47,500
3d av., n. w. corner, High Bridge st., 76x100, Morrisania	2,500

LEASE RECORDED.

Beaver st., No. 40 (first floor), 4¼ years, per year	$2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 18.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS, AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

A FINE PROPERTY NEAR COOPER INSTItute, suitable for a society, club, dispensary, or other business, on Stuyvesant st., running through to 9th st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep one side and 110 feet on the other, containing four-story brick dwelling and two brick stables; will be sold on easy terms.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A TWO-STORY attic and basement high-stoop brick house in West 19th st., north side, between 8th and 9th avs; size about 22x38x64; has hot and cold water, gas, bath, range, &c. Price, $12,000; possession May 1, 1874. Can be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock.
J. PENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

EIGHTH AV. CORNER FOR INVESTMENT.—The valuable property north-easterly corner 8th av. and 57th st. is offered for sale at a bargain for permanent investment; lot 25 feet 10 by 100. Terms very easy. Apply to
D. F. BAKER,
No. 138 West 44th st.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th av., near 12th st. Established 1853.
Houses and lots bought and sold; stores and houses let; rents collected and returns promptly made.

WM. S. GAVEY, REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE Agent, No. 34 Bleecker st.—City or country property rented or sold; rents collected; tenement property a specialty.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—R. LAVINIA BAYAND against JACOB R. DUVALL and others.—In pursuance of a judgment order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of January, 1874, I will sell by public auction by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 16th day of February, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, distant two hundred and eighty feet and two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, with the easterly side of Fourth avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches, thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches, thence southerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches, to the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1874.
A. H. WALLIS, Referee.
JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 240 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to
WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

BENNETT BUILDING.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RENTS.

With a view to secure eligible tenants for the FEW OFFICES now remaining unlet the RENTS have been REDUCED, and first-class tenants may obtain OFFICES at VERY LOW RENTS.

To INSURANCE and BANKING offices is now offered an unusual opportunity to secure eligible offices on most favorable terms.

The above building is COMPLETELY FIRE-PROOF; heated by steam; two elevators; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO RENT.—ELIGIBLE OFFICES FOR bankers, brokers, lawyers, &c., to rent in the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, (FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,) Wall st. and Broad st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ASTOR PLACE HOTEL, TO LEASE FAVORAbly.—Over one hundred suites rooms, stores, restaurants, basements; most sitely and centrally located, facing Broadway, between Cooper Institute and Bible House. Apply at No. 27 3d av.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—STORES, SAIL-LOFTS, OFFICES, CELlars; new building, South st. and Peck slip.
WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 284 Pearl st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT AT FORT WASHINGTON, ADjoining the residence of J. G. Bennett, Esq., an elegant mansion, with all modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, green-houses, and fruit and shade trees; eight acres, laid out in a beautiful manner. Rent, $2,000 per annum.

ALSO,

the beautiful country-seat of the late James Gordon Bennett, at Fort Washington; elegant mansion, fully and nicely furnished; green-houses, graperies, and all other necessary and ornamental out-buildings; beautifully laid-out grounds, with abundance of trees, fruit and shade, flowers, &c., &c. Will be rented for three years to a first-class private family only. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET AT RYE, CONVENIENT TO THE DEPOT, a new and extra good house, with modern improvements, fine grounds, good garden, carriage-house, &c. Former rent, $1,200.

TO LET AT PORT CHESTER—A fine, large house on Main st., near the depot, churches, &c.; fine garden, fruit, carriage-house, &c. Former rent, $750.

TO LET AT HARRISON—A large, new building for a hotel or boarding-house, all in good order; will be let for two families, if desired. Former rent, $1,200.

Either of the above houses will be let to the first satisfactory applicant previous to Feb. 1, at the best price attainable. Apply to the owner, WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st., New-York, or DANIEL STRAUG, at Harrison.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—TO LET, COMpletely furnished, a handsome cottage, containing sixteen rooms and all modern conveniences; two acres of land, fine garden, abundance of fruit; stable, with lady's horse and carriage, if desired; a superb river and mountain view, and in every way desirable. Address F., Box No. 2,083, New-York.

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 167 83d st., near 3d av.; seven rooms, Croton, gas, good neighborhood; low rent; will be divided if required. Apply next door.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CONVENIENT, GOOD-SIZED HOUSE, with a little land, not more than twenty miles from the City of New-York, for which a frame house in perfect order, with all the improvements, will be given in exchange, in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 151 New-York Times Office.

WANTED—A PLACE OF FROM THREE TO FIVE acres, in either of the new wards, for which $25,000 cash will be paid; a good house and stable indispensable. Address HYDE, Stevens' House, No. 27 Broadway.

I WISH TO BUY A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, between 36th and 42d sts., 5th and 6th avs. Owners wishing to make quick sale, please send name and location of house, PURCHASER, Station E.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER UNION.
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.
will preach
SUNDAY EVENING AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
SEATS FREE.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., East of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. In the morning sermon by Rev. Wm. D. Walker; and in the evening, lecture by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL. B. Seats free.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.
Regular church service will be held to-morrow, in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30.

P. S.—Our NEW CHURCH will be dedicated, D. V., on the 22d of February. Order of exercises will be announced hereafter.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICES, SUNDAY, Jan. 25, are: Bible Class, Dr. Thomson's at 5 o'clock P. M.; service of Song at 7:30 o'clock P. M., followed by an address by Rev. S. J. Niccolls, D. D., of St. Louis. Prayer-meetings for young men are: on Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening, at 8:30 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 3:30 o'clock P.M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—At 10:45 A. M. Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke will preach. Subject—"The Lord will Provide." Afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, regular monthly Sunday-school service; address by Dr. Clarke. Subject—"There is Nothing Covered that Shall Not be Revealed." No evening service. The public cordially invited.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Rev. Mr. Cheney will preach at 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

AT DE GARMO HALL, NO. 82 5TH AV., corner 14th st.—10:30, scientific sermon by Stephen Pearl Andrews. Subject—"The Elements of Universology." 2:30, revelations by Amasa Lord, and congregational exercises. 7:30, Prof. T. C. Hilgard. Subject—"New Discoveries in Natural Science."

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Morning—Next in course of sermons on the character of Christ. Subject—"The Teachings of Christ." Afternoon—The usual choral service. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ABBOTT.—REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers invited and always welcome.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—The Pastor, Rev. C. E. Harris, will preach Sunday, Jan. 25, morning and evening. Revival meetings will continue all next week. All are welcome.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector. Service every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum at 2:30 P. M.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH ST., near 8th av.—Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in this Church, on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Seats free.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st.—Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday, Jan. 25, morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30 o'clock.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER DOWNing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual hours. Baptism after evening service. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 25th inst., holy communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer litany, ante communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M. Free seats.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, will preach on Sunday, 25th inst., at 11 A. M., and Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45. Evening at 7:45, special lecture. Subject—"Some Objections to Universalism."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches on Sunday, both morning and evening. Baptism after evening sermon. All are invited. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 47th st.—Hours of services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and afternoon; Rev. W. S. Langford, of Yonkers, will preach in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av., corner 89th st., Rev. Francis H. Stubbs.—Services and sermon at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. The sexton will attend to seating strangers.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. D. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th av. and 29th st.—Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., of the First Reformed Church, Albany, will preach in this church on Sunday, Jan. 25, in the morning at 10:30 o'clock and evening at 7:30 o'clock.

COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 48th st.—Fifth Sermon of Special Course on Sabbath evening by Prof. W. Henry Green, D. D., of Princeton. Subject—"Assyrian Monuments."

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. C. A. G. Brigham will preach Sunday, 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Apostleship a Permanent Gift of the Church."

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BEtween 13th and 14th sts.—Missionary services, sermon at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., and at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. F. Bottome, Pastor.

DESTINY OF THE EARTH.—S. S. SNOW, PAStor of Mount Zion Church, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Future Abode and Inheritence of the Redeemed." All true friends of Christ are invited.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—PEW NO. 63, IN MIDDLE aisle of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 19th st., (Dr. Hall's,) will be sold at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Thomas H. Faile, deceased.

FULTON.—REV. JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., PAStor Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The World's Need of the Truth as it is in Jesus;" at 7:30 P. M., the seventh of the series on the Prodigal Son, "The Wanderer as he Starts Homeward." Baptism at close of morning service. A cordial welcome to all.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av.—Divine services will be held on Sabbath, 25th inst.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Sloss, at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Communion of the Lord's Supper at 3:30 P. M.

FLOATING CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, for seamen, foot of Pike st., East River.—Confirmation by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of this diocese, on Sunday afternoon, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Friends of the mission are invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st.—The original mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. Friends of the needy will not forget us.

FOR SALE.

A pew in St. George's Church, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Rector. Address Box No. 508.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. Thomas Armitage, on Sunday morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pews in the Church of the Disciples, (Rev. Mr. Hepworth's.) Address Box No. 443 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 63, MIDDLE AISLE, IN DR. Hall's church, corner of 19th st. and 5th av. Inquire at No. 130 Water st.; office on first floor.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, WEST 22d st.—Divine service in French every Sunday at 10:30 A. M.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Hidden Life." The Pastor's Bible class, free to all, meets at 3:30 P. M.

MIDDLE DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER 4TH st. and Lafayette place, near Broadway.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D., LL. D., and at 3:30 P. M. by Rev. J. M. Ludlow, D. D.

NEW-YORK UNION TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING in the Chapel of the Church of the Strangers, No. 4 Winthrop place, Greene st., between Waverley and Clinton place, every Sabbath afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock. Brief addresses! Good singing! Earnest prayer! All are welcome. A. T. McMullen, Chairman. Come.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M., at No. 185 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. O. Miller, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M., 7 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 51ST ST., west of 9th av.—The Pastor, Rev. D. Henry Miller, D. D., preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Baptising at close of evening service.

PREACHING TO THE WORKING WOMEN by Mrs. Anna B. Smith, President of the Christian Women's Bureau, on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, at 7:30 o'clock, at Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, New-York. All are invited.

REV. PROF. OLIVER, OF THE GENERAL THEological Seminary, will preach in the Church of St. [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Bishop Cummins will preach at
Steinway Hall every Sunday morning, and
at Lyric Hall every Sunday night.
Seats free always, and to all.

REV. GEORGE C. NEEDMAN, THE EVANGElist, will preach at the Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; he is one of the most eloquent Evangelists of the day, and strangers desiring to hear him will be welcome.

REV. SAML. M. HAMILTON WILL PREACH in Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. JNO. DOWLING, D. D., OF NEW-YORK, will preach on Sunday morning and evening, for the Baptist Tabernacle Church, corner of Hicks and Rapelye sts., South Brooklyn. Take Court street cars.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, in Laight st., corner Varick st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seat free; all are welcome.

REV. ROBERT HUNTER, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Sabbath evening, Jan. 25, 1874, at 7:45 o'clock.

REV. S. D. BROWN, D. D., WILL PREACH AT 10:30 A. M., and Rev. J. F. McClelland at 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. MAURICE S. BALDWIN, M. A., CANON of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, will preach in St. George's Church, (Rev. Dr. Tyng's,) Sunday morning, 25th January.

REV. G. CAMPBELL WILL PREACH IN THE Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 86th st. and 3d av., Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. DR. FORBES WILL PREACH IN THE chapel of St. Luke's Hospital Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. A collection will be made for the charities of St. Johnland.

REV. FRANCIS KIPP, D. D., WILL PREACH in St. Paul's Reformed Church, south-west corner 42d st. and 6th av., Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. Strangers welcome.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service on Sunday at 11 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday at 10:30, and Rev. Dr. Sproole at 7:30.

REV. S. J. NICCOLLS, D. D., OF ST. LOUIS, will preach in Association Hall Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL,
REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
Will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church,
2d av. and 10th st.,
Sunday morning at 10:30, and in Steinway Hall, at 7:45
in the evening.
Subject for evening sermon:
"HOW TO START RIGHT."

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick.—Sunday, Jan. 25, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George McCampbell, at 10:30 A. M.; communion service at 3 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Revs. Messrs. Hart and Roberts, Assistants. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SEVENTEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, two doors west of 6th av.—Rev. Robert Cameron, Pastor, will preach Morning and Evening. Strangers, and all not attending elsewhere, are invited.

SERVICES WILL BE RESUMED JAN. 25 IN the West Fiftieth Street Church, between Broadway and 8th av., at 10:30 and 7:30. All seats free. Rev. James Chrystal will preach.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, EAST 47TH ST., REV. C. W. Morrill, Rector.—Sunday, Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul; hours, 8, 10, 10:30, 11 A. M.; 4, and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON av. and 44th st.—Services on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. John N. Galleher.

THE PUBLIC RECOGNITION SERVICES of the Second Mission Baptist Church and the installation of the Pastor, Rev. Samuel Alman, will take place on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, at 2:30 o'clock, in the Stanton street Baptist Church.

Sermon, Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D.
Prayer of Recognition, Rev. J. F. Elder.
Charge to the Church, Rev. Halsey W. Knapp.
Charge to the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.
Hand of Fellowship, Rev. R. S. McArthur.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York will take place Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, in Association Hall.

Rev. Canon Baldwin, Rector of Montreal; Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Prof. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary, will make addresses.

Tickets of admission can be procured free of charge at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

THE LAST LECTURE IN THE COURSE ON "THE PLACE OF THE BIBLE AMONG BOOKS," will be delivered by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th av. and 10th st., on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"THE DISCREPANCIES AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES OF THE SCRIPTURES."

THE BEDFORD STREET PRAYING BAND, Thomas Sherwood, leader, will conduct the services in the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. John E. Cookman, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Services every evening next week except Saturday.

"THE CHRISTIAN'S BASKET, OR A LESson of Faith in Trying Times," subject Sunday morning in Canal Street Presbyterian Church, No. 17 Greene st., near Canal, by Rev. David M. Mitchell. Afternoon service, 3:30. Strangers welcome.

THE THREE GARDENS.—AT PILGRIM Church, 33d st., west of 8th av. Morning, II.—"The Garden of Gethsemane." Evening sermon—"Only One Way of Salvation." All welcome. Revival meetings.

"THE HALSTEAD'S" PRAYING BAND will conduct the services in Forsyth Street M. E. Church (between Canal and Division sts.) on Sabbath, Jan. 25. "Come everybody."

UNIVERSALIST SERMONS FOR THE People, at Cooper Union, Sunday afternoons, at 3 o'clock.—Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach to-morrow. Subject—"What Universalists Believe, and Why They Preach It." All are cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. R. Armstrong, of Jersey City. Strangers invited.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS *are the* **most beautiful** *in style and* **perfect** *in* **tone ever made.** *The* **CONCERTO** *&* **ORCHESTRAL STOPS** *are the* **best ever placed in any Organs.** *They are produced by an* **extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced,** *the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL-STIRRING,** *while the* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB. These Organs** *are the* **best made in the U. S.**

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *have* **great power** *and* **a fine singing tone,** *with* **all modern improvements,** *and are the* **best Pianos made.** *These* **Organs** *and* **Pianos** *are* **warranted** *for* **6 years. Prices extremely low** *for* **cash** *or* **part cash,** *and* **balance** *in* **monthly** *or* **quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken** *in* **exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS** *to the* **TRADE. AGENTS WANTED** *for* **every City** *and* **County** *in the* **U. S.** *and* **Canada. A large discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway and 48 Mercer St., New York.**

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Clerk of the Board of Education,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ONE OR TWO YOUNG MEN OF MEANS and good business habits can invest $20,000, under guarantee as to profits, in the manufacture of staple iron goods. Knowledge of hardware desirable, but not necessary. City references. Call on or address IRON, office of C. Boller, No. 218 West 23d st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AN ESTABlished business connected with the woolen interest of New-York over thirty years; little capital required; safe cash business. Inquire of UNION HARDWARE COMPANY, No. 120 Chambers st., New-York.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN IN A GENteel office practice; he must be a gentleman and well qualified for business. Address, with address, Dr. BURGESS, Box No. 154 Times Office.

A LAWYER AND NOTARY PUBLIC WHO has an office up town, wishes to become associated with a lawyer in business down town. Address ALPHA, Box No. 117 Times Office.

THE ORIGINAL JACOBS' OLD ESTABlished [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT
HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms on third floor, with every convenience, separately or together; also, a single room, for a gentleman; family small; references exchanged. No. 67 West 19th st.

GROVE HOUSE, NOS. 172, 174, 176, 178 Bleecker st., six blocks west of Broadway.—First-class rooms, with excellent board, $1 50 to $2 per day; $6 to $12 per week.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED third-story front and hall room, connecting, to let with board. Unexceptionable references given and required.

TO LET—WITH BEST OF BOARD, THREE OR four superior rooms, with every convenience; one of the best houses in this City; 21st st., between 4th av. and Broadway. Address O. L., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—NO. 38 EAST 26TH ST., near Madison av., one large room on first floor, suitable for a physician; also other rooms, without board; references.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, at No. 51 East 21st st.; can accommodate two table boarders; best of references given and required.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—FOR GENTLEMEN—Three handsomely-furnished single rooms for gentlemen only; strictly first-class house and table.

NO. 32 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms, second floor, to rent, with board, to one or two adults; reference.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ALCOVE AND hall room, third floor front, with board; references. No. 30 East 35th st.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—A LARGE, SUNNY room on fourth floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR separately; board or private table; also, front hall room, (sunny.) No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

SECOND-STORY BACK-ROOM TO LET, with board; references. No. 24 West 39th st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW DOORS FROM 5TH, OR ON Madison av., between 32d and 44th sts., a medium-sized first-class house, in perfect order; basement preferred; price not over $35,000. Any party to whom the entire price in cash is an inducement to sell at a moderate sum, may address E. B. M., Post Office Box No. 2,295, stating location, price, dimensions, &c. Principals only need answer.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL MAN WOULD like board in a strictly private family; terms not to exceed $9 per week. Address NICHOLSON, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

RESTAURANT FRANCAIS,
No. 54 West 11th st.,
Between University place and 5th av.,
New-York.
Table d'hôte at 6 to 8 P. M.
Breakfast, 50 cents; from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.
CHAS. JACQUES,
Propriétaire.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent English girl as a very good chambermaid and first-class waitress; is willing and obliging; best testimonials from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; is expert at soups, meats, game, boning, larding, and fancy cooking in general, French and English pastry, creams, jellies, and ices; is willing to take entire charge of the kitchen. Apply at No. 419 East 14th st.; no letters answered.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house-work; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; respectful and economical; moderate wages; highly recommended; City or country. Inquire at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By an American Protestant woman; or would like a place for general house-work; City or country; is very neat, orderly, correct, and has best of City recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A GOOD washer and ironer; has several years' recommendations; wages moderate; for City or country; is neat, and of obliging disposition. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; is willing to make herself useful; three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, respectable German girl with two years' reference from last place; is a first-class family cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, STRONG ENGLISH GIRL as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, with good reference. Call at No. 65 Forsyth st., near Grand.

HOUSE-WORK.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work, or cook, wash, and iron in a private family, by a respectable girl. Call at No. 756 2d av., between 40th and 41st sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG German girl, to do light house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 341 East 31st st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY a Protestant young woman; or for general house-work; City or country; at quite moderate wages; has best of recommendations for neatness; civil, obliging, &c. Call at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH LAUNDRESS AND chamber-maid, with two years' reference from last place; can flute, polish, &c.; is neat about her work, obliging, honest, and sober; will go to the country, and can fill a first-class place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT laundress; has first-class City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 15th st., rear, second entrance from 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT, FINE, family seamstress, and will do chamber-work; has good City references. To be seen until engaged at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, Protestant, seventeen years of age, lately landed, as assistant waitress or to mind children in a private family. Address Mary Craig, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER OR USEFUL Man.—His wife as cook or general house-worker; both French, not long in the country; they are very industrious and willing. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

FARMER, COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—By a man and wife, aged thirty-two years; no children; man understands well the care and driving of horses, also milking, caring cattle, plain gardening, tending furnace, boilers, &c.; wife is a good and thorough general house servant in any capacity; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A YOUNG man from England with the best references, who understands the management of graperies, green-houses, gardens, &c. Address Box No. 88, Bethel, Conn.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses, graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; best references from last employer. Address A. S., at the seed store, No. 15 John st.

USEFUL MAN, COOK, AND LAUNDRESS, or house-work.—By an English Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-five years; no children; man understands the care of horses and driving, vegetable and flower gardening, milking, caring cattle, poultry, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; will do all branches of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL CLOTHES dampener; something new and important to house-keepers; useful article for dampening clothes, only 25 cents. ONDERDONK & CO., No. 405 Grand st.

WANTED.—A CAPABLE WOMAN, FOR COOKING, washing, and ironing, in a private family; City reference required. Apply at No. 53 East 20th st., before 1 P. M.

LADY CANVASSERS WANTED FOR A useful article that retails for $1, and meets with ready sale. E. PHILLIPS, No. 294 Bowery. In from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter. Call between 8:30 and 10 o'clock, at No. 7 West 37th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

514

BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART—Sole Proprietor.

First week of the SNOW BROTHERS, and their troupe of trained dogs.
First week of the pleasing vocalist,
Miss CLARA BELMONT.
THE MULLIGAN GUARDS, by the originals,
HARRIGAN AND HART.
Second week of Royal YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.
All the mammoth troupe retained.
Second week of the Cuban sylph, Mlle. ZOE.
Mlle. ZOE will appear in the sensation play THE FRENCH SPY, in which she executes a combat of FOUR HUNDRED BLOWS.
By request, the most comical of all pantomimes will be given, entitled THE SHADOWS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—MONDAY, Jan. 26, the recognized STAR OF VOCALISTS, Miss NELLY PIRRIES.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.
Corner 8th av. and 23d st.
PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

A FAMILY MATINEE will be given at this establishment THIS SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

NINTH WEEK—60TH TO 66TH PERFORMANCE—

250,000 PEOPLE

have seen the entirely new and extremely funny
Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Panoramic Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!
G. L. FOX..................as..........HUMPTY DUMPTY
Marten's, Herr Lind, Jackley Troupe, Rigl Sisters, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.
THIRTEENTH WEEK OF
THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
ALSO, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Lord Lytton's Great Comedy of
MONEY.
"'Tis a very good World that we live in,
To lend or to spend or to give in;
But to beg, or to borrow, or get a man's own
It's the very worst world that ever was known."
ALFRED EVELYN..................Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, G. F. BROWNE, T. E. MILLS, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.
THE GREAT CLUB SCENE
is now incorporated in
THE THIRD ACT.
THE GREAT DEMAND
for seats induces Mr. Wallack to announce the
BOX-BOOK OPEN THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. KELLOGG.
C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..............Directors
THIS SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 1:30 o'clock.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Miss KELLOGG..................as..................ARLINE
Mrs. SEGUIN, Messrs. MAAS, SEGUIN, TILLA, and JAMES ARNOLD, (the gentleman having kindly consented to fill the place of Mr. CARLTON, indisposed.)
REPERTOIRE FOR NEXT WEEK:
MONDAY—THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
Miss KELLOGG..................as..................Susanna
TUESDAY—RIGOLETTO. WEDNESDAY—FAUST.
FRIDAY—BOHEMIAN GIRL. SATURDAY—FAREWELL KELLOGG MATINEE.
Admission, $1; seats, $2; at the Academy, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway; family circle, 50 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON AT 1:30, EVENING AT 8,
of the great Vokes specialty,
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
in which the Vokes will appear,
preceded by Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL in his unique bit of nonsense,
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
MONDAY, Jan. 26, first production here of
FUN IN A FOG,
in which the Vokes will introduce new songs, dances, and comicalities, together with other entertainments.

FOLLINE.
COMEDY OF CONTEMPORANEOUS FRAILTIES AND FORTUNES.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. O. DOUD BYRON.
LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT
OF OLIVER DOUD BYRON.

LAST MATINEE AT 2.	LAST TIMES OF OLIVER DOUD BYRON IN ACROSS THE CONTINENT.	LAST NIGHT AT 8.

BOTH AFTERNOON and EVENING, with above.
The world-renowned BEDOUIN ARABS.
The Chinese Juggler, GEORGE DUNBAR,
Messrs. DICK SANDS and the GREAT PENDY,
Mr. M. GALLAGHER and other specialties.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, first time of an entirely new local drama, entitled NIMBLE JIM.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE "WALLACE HOPS"—EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M.
As pleasure (*rationalis*) is the spice of life, take a little spice. GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

YE "COUSIN JONATHAN" OLDE FOLKS will give a concerte in ye Allen Street Methodist Meeting-house, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1874. Tickets, 50 cents, at the door.

FOLLINE.
BOX-SHEET OPEN THURSDAY MORNING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
The JANUARY NUMBER, being
Part I. of the New Volume for
1874
Of GOOD WORDS,
Containing
The first installment of
MY MOTHER AND I,
By
The author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
Also,
The first installment of
NOVANTIA,
A fine story, including the Life and Opinions of David Groats, Gate-keeper,
By C. M. CAIRD.

And various other papers on topics of general and permanent interest.

GOOD WORDS

Is, as its title indicates, a magazine of a pure and healthy type of literature. It is

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED,

And in all respects meets the wants of family reading where the desire is for simple, sensible, and instructive, rather than for fanciful literature.

The publishers of "Good Words" have every confidence that the high standard already reached by this periodical will be maintained during the present year, and that the readers of it have in store for themselves the usual enjoyment obtained from this source.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $2 75. Single number, 25 cents. With Lippincott's Magazine, $5 75. Liberal clubbing rates.

Specimen number mailed, postage paid, to any address on receipt of 20 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia.

DR. NEWTON'S NEW FAMILY MEDICAL work, "TO THE SICK," will soon be ready for publication; a valuable treatise on nervous debility, dyspepsia, and catarrh. Will be sent free by applying, personally or by letter, to Dr. NEWTON'S Medical and Surgical Institute, No. 34 Bond st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:

$8,200 Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, due 1885. (This road having been consolidated into the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company makes these bonds equal to Delaware, Lackawanna and Western First Mortgage Bonds.)

$10,000 Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds of main line.

$10,000 Warren Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, 1900. (This road being leased in perpetuity by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad makes these bonds virtually the same as Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of "MILLVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY," bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at auction, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store lately occupied by Millville Manufacturing Company, the bankrupts above named, at No. 167 Canal st., in the City of New-York, of the following-described personal property: Enameled chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, spring beds, spring bed materials, patent settees and bed combined, chair and step-ladders combined, store fixtures, paints, oils, varnishes, &c., the same being a large and valuable stock manufactured by said bankrupts. Also, at the same time and place, a contract with Wendell Wright and the said bankrupts for the exclusive sale of Wright's spring bed.—Dated Jan. 23, 1874. GEORGE W. KITTELLE,
Assignee, &c., of the Bankrupts.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (SATurday,) Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, within their store, [illegible] Pier No. 51 North River, and steamship Idaho, on Pier 46 North River.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st., next Broadway. Begins at 8.
Carriages may be ordered for 11. Box office open continuously from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may be secured one week in advance, by mail, messenger, or telegram.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
SATURDAY, Jan. 24,
(Positively last time of)
MAN AND WIFE!!
SATURDAY MATINEE
At 1:30 o'clock,
MAN AND WIFE.
MONDAY, Jan. 26, positively last time of
SARATOGA.
Characters by Miss Ada Dyas, Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Sara Jewett, Alice Grey, Nellie Mortimer, Nina Varian....Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Frank Hardenberg, George Parkes, D. Whiting, George DeVere, Owen Fawcett, J. G. Peakes, F. Chapman, G. Gilbert, and others.
TUESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 27,
First production of
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
New Parisian Comedy
Of contemporaneous frailties and fortunes, in four acts,
FOLLINE!!
With most elaborate scenery and upholstery to mark the epoch of the play; new and original music, rich and elegant toilets à la mode, and a
MOST POWERFUL CAST.

COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.,
Exposition of the world-renowned CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY, from 12 M. to 4 o'clock P. M. daily, and the beautiful pictorial illusion of PARIS BY NIGHT, with moonlight, starlight, and gaslight effects, each evening from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock. Chimes afternoon and evening. POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE, with music, refectory, and a succession of pleasing and instructive novelties in art, mechanics, science, and vertu. THE LECTORIUM, in which Prof. Tobin will demonstrate the illusions and delusions of the senses with novel and scientific illustrations.

Lightning flash at 8 o'clock each evening by Washington mean time. The Panopticon will be completed the present week. The increasing crowd of visitors render a division of the entertainment impracticable, and the management have decided to fix the price of admission to the whole series, at matinée or soirée, at $1 each and no extras. Children half price. Full descriptive pamphlets now ready for gratuitous distribution. The Musical Automata. The Darwinian Orchestra and African Flute-player, and the Mammoth Orchestra will arrive in a few days.

FOLLINE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE NEXT WEEK.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 8,

Theodore Thomas'

THIRD GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Mr. VICTOR MAUREL,
the celebrated Baritone, will appear.
SYMPHONY—No. 1, in C minor, Op. 5..............Gade
ARIA—Iphigenie in Aulis..............Gluck
Mr. VICTOR MAUREL.
CONCERTO—In G minor..............Handel
For string orchestra, two solo violins and solo violoncello, Messrs. Listemann, Jacobsohn, Lubeck, and orchestra.
IVAN IV.—(Der Grausame,) Characterbild,
(new)..............Rubinstein
ARIA—Nozze di Figaro..............Mozart
Mr. VICTOR MAUREL.
SYMPHONY—No. 8, Op. 93, in F..............Beethoven
Admission tickets, $1 50 and $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box office of Steinway Hall, and No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

FOLLINE.
FIRST NIGHT TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

STEINWAY HALL. CUSHMAN.
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS.

Miss Charlotte Cushman

WILL GIVE FOUR READINGS AS FOLLOWS
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.
Part 1.—Selections from "Hamlet."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.
SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 31.
Part 1.—Selections from "As You Like It."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.
Part 1.—Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 4.
Part 1.—Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.
Evening Readings at 8; Morning Readings at 2 P. M.
Tickets, with reserved seats, $1; secured seats for any of the Single Readings, for sale at Steinway Hall from 9 to 4 o'clock daily.

FOLLINE.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S NEW PLAY.

LECTURES.

MRS. SUSAN EVERETT, M. D., WILL GIVE a free lecture to ladies, preparatory to a series of illustrated lectures, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the lecture-room of Church of the Strangers, Greene-st., near 8th-st. Subject, "BETTER HEALTH FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN." Mrs. Everett passed through the "regular" medical curriculum at Philadelphia, in 1858, '59, and '60, and has been engaged twelve years in lecturing exclusively to women and girls in the large cities and towns of New-England, the Middle and Western States, on subjects connected with their physical well-being.

LECTURE BY
Rev. C. F. DEEMS.
"A GERMAN STORY."
At the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, TUESDAY, Jan. 27. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.

"LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN."—LECture by PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, at Association Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents, to be had at G. P. Putnam's Sons' store, under the hall.

PROPOSALS.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the removal and reinterment of the bodies and the remains of bodies that are buried in the grounds and of those deposited in the vaults on the premises in the rear of No. 42 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Information in regard to the method and time of removal can be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for furnishing sliding doors, &c., for Grammar School No. 12.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

DAVID HAYS,
LAWRENCE G. GOULDING,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
JAMES W. McBARRON,
Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1874.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1874.

TO BUILDERS ONLY.

PROPOSALS FOR DWELLING AND TOWER FOR HUDSON CITY LIGHT-HOUSE, HUDSON RIVER, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 2d day of February, 1874, for the construction of the dwelling-house and tower for the Hudson City Light-house, near Hudson, N. Y., in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, and all other information, will be furnished on application in person or by letter.
J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1874.

TO BUILDERS ONLY.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE DWELLING AND TOWER OF BLOCK ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE, RHODE ISLAND.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon of the 3d day of February, 1874, for the construction of the dwelling-house and tower, for the Light-house on the south-easterly end of Block Island, R. I., in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, and all other information, will be furnished by the undersigned on application in person or by letter.
J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF J. A. SWEETSER, who left the Madison Square House, Broadway and 21st st., last Wednesday evening at about 7:30 o'clock. He has not been heard from or seen since. Height, 5 feet 11 inches; age, sixty-five years; hair, gray; beard, gray, pulled under the chin; right eye discolored by a fall; had on black sack overcoat, black frock coat and vest, dark trowsers, and boots. Any information gladly received at the above-mentioned hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS EFFECTUALLY relieved by the use of Datura Tatula, for "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—Dr. J. McVeagh. "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Gen. Alexander. Sold as tobacco, in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastilles for inhalation, in boxes, by SAVORY & MOORE, No. 143 New Bond st., London, and by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers, throughout the States.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. [illegible] for the handkerchief. Eau Lustrale for the hair. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........................Mr. A. M. PALMER
SEVENTH WEEK AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.	In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part: Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. H. W. Montgomery, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. W. H. Wilder, Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24, AT 1:30,
EIGHTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.
This establishment does not advertise in the *New York Herald*.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
SECOND WEEK OF
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH,
Who will appear as
DIANE BERARD
IN ADOLPH BELOT'S
powerfully wrought and realistic drama
THE FEMME DE FEU!
Her impersonation of which has elicited the most ENTHUSIASTIC AND RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE demanding her appearance before the curtain
FIVE TIMES
ON EACH EVENING OF ITS REPRESENTATION.
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST
NEW and APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
ORIGINAL and SELECTED MUSIC,
NOVEL and INTRICATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
and the unrivaled sensation scene of the
PHOSPHORESCENT SEA!
SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 1:30,
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF
THE FEMME DE FEU!
MRS. J. B. BOOTH..............as..............Diane Berard
Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FOLLINE.
THE NEW PARISIAN SENSATION.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Opens at 7:15; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
THE OLD DAYS COME AGAIN!
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!
FAMILY VAUDEVILLE and NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.
Greatest combination of world-renowned specialty artists ever collected
ONE HUNDRED STARS
of the very first magnitude, comprising the most startling, amusing, wonderful, and delightful
MORAL EXHIBITION OF HUMAN SKILL
ever witnessed. The wise are amazed, the young fascinated, and the ladies especially delighted,
EVERY EVENING,
and
FAMILY MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Admission—Family circle, 30 cents; parquet and balcony, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
FANCY DRESS BALL
Will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 12.
For particulars see next Sunday's papers.
E. H. NEYMANN,
For the Committee.

ASSOCIATION HALL. JAN. 26.
BRET HARTE
Will deliver his new lecture on
AMERICAN HUMOR,
Mercantile Library Course,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.
Tickets at the Library and No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND FAREWELL
COMBINATION CONCERTS.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 26 and 27.

WIENIAWSKI, MAUREL,

and

THEO. THOMAS,

with his unrivaled Orchestra.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Sale of seats will commence Thursday morning, Jan. 22, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, NOS. 31, 33, AND 35 East 4th st.—Sunday, Jan. 25, 1874, at 8 P. M. precisely, Second Concert. Miss Anna Simon, soprano; Miss Antonie Henne, alto; Mr. S. B. Mills, piano; Mr. A. Sohst, baritone; Mr. J. Graf, tenor; Mr. H. Hermann, piano. Max Bruch's "Odyssee" to be performed for the first time in America. Admission for non-members, on introduction, $1. H. MOSENTHAL, Secretary.

FOLLINE.
THE NEW SENSATION.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Second term begins Feb. 1.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE removed to No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th st. Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically. Apply for particulars day or evening.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

FOR BOYS.
MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Second half year begins Feb. 1. First-class school. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.
Drawing, water-color, and oil painting. N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.
Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.
Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE—SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Iselin, (Uniontown Station,) N. J. Term commences Sept. 24, ends June 20. For circular, address Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS & Mrs. M. E. BAEBLER, as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

PIANO, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH rapidly taught by a lady of experience; terms moderate. Address G. P., No. 56 South 5th av.

LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGlish to Germans; preparation for colleges; terms easy; No. 135 West 28th st. Dr. GEO. ERDMANN.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains New-York. O. R. WILLIS Ph. D. Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY WELL RECOMmended, and who has taught seven years, wishes a situation to teach French and German, either in a school or in a private family. Address Post Office Box No. 2,717.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES ONE or two private pupils; would translate some French work into English. Address TEACHER, Box No. 88 Uptown Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AN ENGLISHMAN, A TEACHER, IS SADLY in want of employment; willing to do anything; good references. Address G. H., Box No. 181 Times Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER [illegible]

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIAN FAMINE—DECAY OF LONDON SOCIETY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 11, 1874.

The reports from Bengal this week have produced a very painful impression. That, before the famine was finally subdued, there would be deaths from starvation, and even a great many deaths, was what most persons who knew anything of the difficulties of the case were quite prepared for. But that the famine should have already, at the very outset, begun to slay its victims has come with a great shock on the public mind. The wording of the announcement is curious. It is: "Few cases of starvation have occurred;" but it is probable that what was written was: "A few cases of starvation," &c. If this news is true, it would certainly seem to reflect great discredit on the Government. There has for some time been a growing suspicion that the Ministry at home were using all their influence to keep down the relief expenditure in Bengal as much as possible, lest any of it should eventually fall on the imperial exchequer. There is a strong impression that in such a case the nation should be openhanded, and that the British Parliament should make a special vote to supplement the funds drawn from Indian sources. It is understood, however, that Mr. Gladstone will not hear of it, and that the duty of economy has been pointedly urged upon the Indian Government in order to prevent any recoil upon British finances. Mr. Gladstone appears to have made up his mind that if his Ministry is to be saved at all, it can only be saved by the production of a magical budget; but in order to do this he must have a respectable surplus, and it is to the scraping together of a surplus by hook or crook that he and his colleagues are now devoting all their energies. From this point of view the Ashantee war is an awkward accident. There is not much credit to be got out of it and, however it ends, it will cost a great deal of money. It is said that, as yet, only some £700,000 sterling have been spent, and that the whole affair will not absorb more than a million; but these calculations are not very trustworthy. The Government have been trying to keep down expense, or rather the appearance of expense, by using up old stores, but it is obvious that stores which are used in this way must some day be replaced, and that it will be dangerous to delay the operation. When Mr. Gladstone first came into office he made a great boast of the reduction of expenditure. When the boast was examined in detail, it was discovered that he had simply used the provident stores of his predecessors without filling up the deficiency. Two or three years afterward he had to buy fresh stores at a greatly advanced price. It is extremely unfortunate that the financial arrangements of the country should thus depend on the personal and political necessities of a tottering Ministry, which has resolved to stake its fate on a sensational budget. There is no saying what rash and reckless changes in our fiscal system may not be proposed for this purpose, or how much future confusion may not be produced, and there is also a chance of grave imperial duties being shirked. It is to the credit of the nation that it is extremely sensitive to any suspicion of shabbiness in its expenditure for benevolent purposes; and if it should prove that there is any ground for the suspicion in this instance Mr. Gladstone will certainly suffer for it. The popular irritation on this subject has been increased by the apparent indifference of the India Office officials. The Duke of Argyll, who is head of the department, has shut himself up in outlandish seclusion at Inverary Castle, on the west coast of Scotland, where it takes two days for a letter to reach him, and other two for a reply to be sent back to London, and then the water has to be crossed before a telegram can be dispatched. Mr. Grant Duff, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of the office, is equally out of the way, in the far north of Scotland, where he has been making a speech to his constituents about everything in the world except India. The terrible famine he passed over with a mere incidental allusion, suggestive of intense complacency. Sir Bartle Frere, the Vice President of the Indian Council, has also been attracted to Scotland, in order to lecture on Livingstone and the Zanzibar slave-trade. This general flight from head-quarters at a critical moment may be accidental, but it is provoking a good deal of indignant comment. From all I hear on every side, I am quite sure that the majority of Englishmen would much rather that the Ashantee war should miscarry than that the Indian famine should not be averted.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A section of the operative engineers of London have lately been engaged in getting up a strike for an advance of wages; and the course of the agitation has been rather remarkable. The masters met the menace of a strike by threatening a lock-out, and some negotiations took place, the result of which was that the employers flatly refused to treat with the men as a body for a general advance of wages, alleging that the circumstances of the trade would not warrant it; but offered to consider any applications from individual workmen who could show that they were worth more money. It will be seen that this was a direct blow at one of the fundamental principles of the trades-unions, which is, that good, bad, and indifferent workmen shall all stand on a footing of perfect equality, and that workmen of superior energy or skill should be bound, under severe penalties, to bring themselves down to the level of their idle or incompetent associates. There are rules in most of the unions against what is called "chasing," that is, against any man trying to work as well and quickly as he can; and there are also rules compelling workmen to set about their work in a roundabout way, and to waste as much time as possible over it. The engineers were not prepared for an answer of this kind from the employers, and though at first they professed to be very indignant at the proposal, they were soon obliged to moderate their tone, as it became evident that the arrow had missed its aim. A division broke out among the men, many of whom were disposed to think that the masters' offer was not unreasonable, and that they might as well take advantage of it. A movement in this direction has, in fact, already begun, where the leaders of the strike, in order to prevent an open defection from their ranks, thought it desirable to suspend this agitation and to allow the workmen in each shop to see what terms they could get from their employers. For the moment the latter have triumphed, but it is doubtful whether they will not play into the hands of the unions by again reverting to an equality of wages. If employers were wise they would always have a reserve of skilled workmen at high wages and bound by a permanent engagement. Unfortunately, employers are not always wise. Another circumstance which has been brought out very clearly is the deep-seated distrust which real working men entertain in regard to the sham working men who are very anxious to represent them professionally. At a full meeting of the engineers it was decided that they would have nothing to do with the self-elected Trades Council, composed of men like Odger, Potter, and the rest, who are accused of seeking their personal advancement at the expense of the class to which they pretend to belong. Every day there are fresh indications that the trades-unionists intend to make a desperate fight in order to get rid of the laws which at present hamper their operations, by imposing criminal penalties on various forms of violent coercion. Mass-meetings of working men have been held in several of the large towns, and there is to be a great gathering of trades-unionist delegates at Sheffield in the course of the present month.

THE DECAY OF LONDON SOCIETY.

There is a good deal of social excitement on the subject of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage. It is supposed that a daughter of the Czar may bring with her fashions and tastes of her own, and may introduce a new element into the amusements of English society. For some years society has been in rather a disorganized state. The Queen lives in almost absolute seclusion. Once or twice in the season there is a state ball or state concert, which the Queen does not attend, or special court limited to the diplomatic circle and a few select members of the aristocracy, and a more general garden party in the grounds of Buckingham Palace or Windsor, at which the Queen does condescend to show herself. But this is all. The ordinary drawing-rooms and levees are held by deputy; and the royal dinner parties are of a strictly private, domestic character. To all intents and purposes, the Queen lives entirely out of the world. The Prince of Wales goes about a great deal, perhaps almost too much, but his mission appears to be rather to accept than to dispense hospitality. He shoots over his friends' estates; he dines out more than he dines in; he dances whenever he gets a chance, and he is always ready to accept a box at the theatres, with cigars for his suite. But he does not in any way attempt to assume the lead in society, and indeed he could not pretend to do so as long as he is content to go to other people's houses instead of asking other people to his own. If the Prince's private accounts could be examined, it would probably be found that his income is by no means large, considering the demands which are made upon it. His mother's retirement throws upon him almost exclusively the public representation of the crown, and this involves a much larger outlay than most people are aware of. He has to give subscriptions to all sorts of charities and other public purposes, and to provide for his family, who will not be mentioned by the State till they come of age. Besides this, it is understood that the Prince has a certain delicacy about putting himself forward in a prominent manner. He holds that his proper place at present is within the shadow of the throne, and that he ought not to presume to come to the front during his mother's lifetime. If she will not occupy the place herself, he thinks it should be left vacant. Next to the Prince the most prominent person in English society has hitherto been the Duke of Cambridge, a genial and popular soldier, whom everybody is glad to see, but who has no means to entertain at home. The married daughters of the Queen do not take up any position of their own in this country. The Princess Louise, of Hesse, like the Crown Princess of Prussia, lives chiefly abroad. Princess Christian is delicate in health. The Princess Louise, or Countess of Lorne (whose name is occasionally seen toward the beginning of some ceremonial list in the *Court Circulars*, with her husband, the Marquis, following humbly at the tail of it,) is rarely heard of, and is at present supposed to be traveling *incognito* on the Continent. As for the Marquis, he has been, as it were, caught up into the clouds; the earth knows him no more, except as a pale phantom in the train of a royal procession. In short, the royal family, as far as they come into notice at all, figure more conspicuously as guests than as hosts. Under these circumstances it has fallen to the principal members of the aristocracy to fulfill the obligations of princely hospitality. The Duke of Sutherland has displayed great munificence whenever it has been necessary to entertain distinguished foreigners, as in the case of the Shah of Persia, and he also receives a great deal of general company at Stafford House, which is a much larger and finer mansion than Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales; but the Duke himself takes little pleasure in these social engagements, and would much rather have a ride on a fire-engine, or be off with an old jacket on, to inspect a mine or some new piece of machinery. The Earl of Dudley has also done his part handsomely in public festivities; but his personal affectations and peculiarities unfit him from becoming a leader in society. While Lord Palmerston was alive his house in Piccadilly was the great rendezvous of people in the world, where everybody met everybody else; but Cambridge House is now a military club, where the gas burns to the dawn and hansom cabs are always waiting for young subalterns in the court-yard. Lord De Grey—or perhaps I should say Lady De Grey—for a time endeavored to keep open house in the same way, but the ill-health of their eldest son, and the crushing blow of the Marquisite, awarded in order to commemorate services which it would have been not merely kindness but humanity to hide, have driven them into privacy. If you look around here for anything resembling Holland House, such as it was in the days of Macaulay and Sydney Smith, the nearest approach to it—but, alas, by how long an interval!—is Lady Waldegrave's. Her Ladyship entertains at Carlton Terrace and Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, (Horace Walpole's Strawberry Hill.) Mr. Chichester Fortescue, the President of the Board of Trade, is, it may be mentioned, her Ladyship's husband. Lady Waldegrave's hospitality is kindly and lavish, but it is supposed to be directed rather to temporary political objects than to pure intellectual intercourse. Lady Waldegrave is a daughter of Braham, the well-known singer of the last generation, and is herself not wanting in artistic sympathies. But her assemblies are swamped by soap-boilers and calico-printers, who have to be managed in the House of Commons, and whom the Liberal whips on their knees entreat her to bribe with cards for themselves, and their still more stupendous wives and daughters. In a social point of view, Mr. Gladstone's majority at the last election has been crushing in the extreme. Such a bumptious, priggish, dismal, ill-conditioned set of people was never before gathered together in this world. They are all earnest men, deeply impressed with a sense of their own self-importance, fevered with jealousy of somebody with rank or brains, and anxious to turn the world upside down, just so much as will bring their particular stratum exactly to the top. Mr. Gladstone himself, on principle, never laughs, or asks anybody to dinner, but he gives breakfasts every Thursday morning during the session—tea, eggs, cold meat and earnest conversation—and if anybody desires to see his fellow-creatures in their most frigid and bloodless condition, like the ghosts of so many first principles, he should visit the Premier's on one of these occasions. Mr. Bright has his friends to tea occasionally, when host and guests visibly expand with hot buttered toast and muffins. There is a tradition that Mr. Lowe once asked a friend to take pot luck with him, but it is not well authenticated, nor is it known whether any dinner was forthcoming, and in any case Mr. Lowe used him very queer at the time. Under these circumstances it will be understood that London society has fallen into a dreary state. The only people who seem to have any life in them are the fast sets, who are more impudent and audacious than ever.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

Great hopes are, however, fixed on the new Duchess of Edinburgh, who is expected to dispense a graceful and lively hospitality at Clarence House. The Duke is not personally so popular a man as his eldest brother, but he is intelligent, accomplished, and anxious, it is supposed, to make a little court of his own. He is heir to a Grand Dukedom in Germany, but he probably knows that he will never be allowed to reign, and also that he can be a bigger person at St. James' than at Saxe-Coburg. He is an ardent musician, and by no means unskillful as a performer on the violin, although, of course, he is absurdly flattered. The Czarevna is a pleasant, sprightly, vivacious person, who has by no means inherited her father's lethargic melancholy. Between them the Duke and Duchess will have a very considerable income, especially when the Duke gets the mess of pottage from Berlin for his German birthright; they will not be put to the same charges as the Prince of Wales for public appearances, and they will also be more at liberty to amuse themselves in their own way. The anticipation, therefore, is that the arrival of the young couple will help to break the gloom and stupor which have so long hung over English society; and next season, at any rate, is likely to be very gay and brilliant.

J. H. F.

THE FREE THINKERS.

THE PROPOSED MASS-MEETING A FAILURE—THE ACTION OF THE POLICE AT TOMPKINS SQUARE DENOUNCED.

A mass-meeting was called last evening, under the auspices of the Free-thinkers' Association, to meet at the New-York Assembly Rooms, corner of First street and Second avenue, to express their indignation at the interference of the Police with the recent communistic demonstration at Tompkins square. The association has been in existence about eight years, is in good circumstances pecuniarily, and is in such active sympathy with all movements of the character contemplated by the projectors of the Tompkins square meeting that it has subscribed $50 to aid in the defense of the rioters who were arrested. Some days since they determined to hold a public indignation meeting, and called upon Charles Sulzer, the proprietor of the New-York Assembly Rooms, to obtain permission to meet there. A verbal agreement was entered into and public announcements of the meeting were made, but, meanwhile, Mr. Sulzer was sent for by Police Capt. Walsh, and informed that as the meeting would probably be pernicious to the general peace the consequences would not be pleasant to him if he granted his hall for that purpose. Mr. Sulzer promised to forego his intention in that respect, and, accordingly, when it was demanded last evening Mr. Sulzer, Jr., in the absence of his father, refused them the use of the hall. A crowd of 300 or 400 persons had assembled in and about the premises, and when this determination of Mr. Sulzer was communicated to them they were loud in their expressions of disappointment and anger. A disturbance appeared to be imminent, but suddenly a rumor gained currency that a large force of Police was in readiness at the station to march on them in the event of a row, and bearing in mind the result of the Tompkins square riot, they prudently vented their rage in mere talk. About 8:30 o'clock the crowds left the house and went into the street, where they were addressed briefly in German by Dr. Emil Hoeber, Dr. D. F. V. Lilienthal, Dr. E. F. Kinette, and Col. Kuhne, a well-kown trades-unionist. The purport of their speeches was simply a condemnation of the cowardice exhibited by Mr. Sulzer in refusing to perform his contract, and their determination to meet next week at the Cooper Institute. The crowd heartily indorsed the sentiments of the speakers, and frequently interrupted them by declaring their intention to preserve their right of meeting in public, and their cry, they asserted, would be "No surrender!" There was a good deal of excitement exhibited, but after a short period the crowd quietly dispersed. Mr. Sulzer stated to a TIMES reporter that he would have given them the hall, but that they applied to him such opprobrious epithets and threats that he would not do so under any circumstances. The committee are making preparations to hold a demonstration at Cooper Union next week.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

By order of the Collector of the Port, a sale of unclaimed goods will be held at No. 21 South William street, on Monday next. Heretofore these sales were conducted on the lottery plan. The article was put up in its packing case or box, unopened, and offered for sale—no previous inspection of the contents being permitted. Now, however, all packages are examined and submitted to the gaze of the intended purchaser. This change in the mode of conducting the sales was brought about by a curious incident. A large box once arrived from France, and was sent to the warehouse, as no consignee appeared to claim it. Certain mysterious marks on the box attracted the attention of a porter in the warehouse, and he succeeded in ascertaining its contents. When the next sale was held, the porter and his friends purchased the box for several thousand dollars. Afterwards the porter's friends offered to sell the Government a costly revolving light suitable for a coast light-house. This led to an investigation, when it was discovered that the light was the property of the Government, and owing to the papers being mislaid the package found its way to the warehouse. The Government appropriated the light, and the porter and his confederates lost their money.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The German Republican Central Committee held a special meeting at No. 343 Bowery last night, when resolutions introduced by Dr. Muhr were passed by a unanimous vote, calling on the Legislature for a modification of the Sunday law, and for an enactment conferring on both the Presidents of the German and Irish Emigrant Societies, full powers as Commissioners of Emigration—that is, that they shall have the right to vote on all questions arising before the Board of Emigration. It is argued that the Presidents of these emigrant societies are best fitted to guard the interests of emigrants landing at this port. A committee was appointed to proceed to Albany to confer with members of the Legislature on both subjects above referred to. The committee is composed of Dr. L. Naumann, Carl Schwedler, A. Dittenhoefer, Fred. R. Klein, and Wm. Gellmann.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association met yesterday evening at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East Fifty-fourth street, the First Vice President, W. H. Babcock, in the chair. There were present Charles H. Wilson, Second Vice President; Albert Bogert, Secretary; D. W. Lee, Treasurer; and Hon. William A. Darling, who took an active part in the proceedings. After the usual routine business, it was moved and carried that a committee be appointed to report on suitable head-quarters for the ensuing year; that the officers of the association and delegates to the General Committee be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, and that the first section of the by-laws be amended so that the regular meetings shall be held on the second Friday evening of every month, except July and August. Some matters of minor import were then discussed with some animation, and the meeting adjourned.

BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

The usual weekly meeting of the Bureau of Charities was held yesterday, at 4 P. M., in the building of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who have placed a room at their disposal. There were present, Theodore Roosevelt, Chairman; Rev. Dr. John Hall, Joseph Seligman, Henry E. Pellew of London, Benjamin Collins, and Prof. Charles A. Jay, of Columbia College, Secretary. The business was chiefly of a routine character. The Secretary reported returns from thirty-one different societies, for the preparation of the *Charity Directory*, giving 2,000 names of beneficiaries. Other societies had sent for blanks. It is believed there are 20,000 recipients of charity from such sources in the City, and it is intended to record them all in this "Clearing House of Charities," as well to mark and exclude the undeserving as to systematize for purposes of economy the various agencies of relief. Being strictly confidential, it is believed the 600 pastors of congregations will all fall in with the movement. The cost of carrying on the work will be ascertained, and published shortly. A question of appointing associate members who will voluntarily give their time to investigate cases calling for assistance was discussed and deferred. It is believed the reporters of the press can be enlisted in the cause and will prove the most valuable workers.

A KENTUCKY CASE IN NEW-YORK.

"A romance of travel," in which some well-known gentlemen of Kentucky are concerned, is being developed in this City. Proceedings have been instituted to test the validity of certain deeds executed by Mrs. Ten Broeck, late the wife of Mr. Ten Broeck, the sportsman and race-horse owner, involving the title to property in Kentucky valued at $150,000. The parties in the present suit are Ten Broeck on the one side and L. M. Clark, Jr., a prominent banker of Louisville, the Kennedys, of the same city, and Blanton Duncan. It appears that Mr. Ten Broeck's wife, an American lady whom he married in Rome, Italy, died in Kentucky about two years ago, leaving all her property, valued at $150,000, to her husband. The testimony which is being taken here before a Referee has for its object the impeachment of the deeds made by Mrs. Ten Broeck. It is charged that witnesses were being suborned.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT BAEZ.

THE SAMANA BAY LOAN AND REPUDIATED HARTMOUNT BONDS.

The announcement that the Samana Bay Company have succeeded in making arrangements in London for the negotiation of a loan of $5,000,000 has caused pretty wide-spread interest, more especially in consequence of the condition attached to the loan, that the Samana Bay Company shall absorb the repudiated Hartmount bonds in an issue of their own. The arrival of Ex-President Baez, of the San Domingo Republic, at the Brevoort House, has given additional interest to the announcement, and he has, of course, undergone considerable questioning in reference to the matter. The Ex-President is not, however, furnished with any special information beyond that which has reached this City by cable dispatch, but he supplies the following details as to how the Hartmount bonds stood, and the reasons of the San Domingo Republic for repudiating them. The contract for the loan, he says, provided that the money, which originally stood at £400,000, (but which may have been subsequently increased,) should be paid at San Domingo during 1869. Up to the end of November, 1869, when the treaty of annexation between the San Domingo Republic and the United States was on the tapis, there was no probability of this loan being placed at any figure on the London market. But, as the terms of the contract provided that the parties making the loan were to have a whole year to bring the money to San Domingo, it was not declared null until after the expiration of that time, when, it was alleged, it had ceased to be valid, by reason of its own conditions. Subsequently to this a tender was made to the Dominican Republic of a portion of what was said to be the proceeds of this loan, asking that it be received, and requiring an issue of the necessary bonds. The Government, however, declared that the time having passed when the money was to be received at San Domingo, they did not care to renew the contract, and they declined to receive the money. This was done, it appears, in accordance with the views of those who were concerned in the treaty of annexation with the United States, who thought it better that the Republic should not be hampered with this loan, as they were not legally bound by the contract, and would not have received any of the money, except by reason of this treaty of annexation with the United States. They then declined to make new conditions, or to accept the money. The Senate had previously, by a formal decree, declared the contract for the loan null and void. The Governments of France, England, Germany, and such other countries as had San Domingo agents residing near, were then notified that the loan had lapsed by its own conditions. Notwithstanding this the Syndicate at London had some bonds put upon the market, or so represented that they had done, and these bonds had been since bought and sold in the London Exchange, and had been regularly quoted, although no portion of the proceeds had ever been received by the Dominican Government, and that Government refused to acknowledge the validity of any such bonds. The Samana Bay Company going into the market for money, found these bonds an obstruction in their path, and so, to get them out of the way, it appears that they agreed to the absorbtion of them in an issue of their own.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

At the conclusion of the services held yesterday evening at Plymouth Church, which, in the absence of Mr. Beecher, were conducted by Mr. Haliday, the business of the adjourned annual meeting of the 16th of January was proceeded with, Mr. Edgerton presiding. After some discussion a resolution was passed requiring that a majority of the Sunday-school teachers of the Plymouth Church Sabbath-schools should be members of the church. Mr. Haliday reported the number of pastoral visits made during the year to be 2,413. The number of religious services conducted, including funerals, was 377, and the number of deaths in the church during the year was twenty—eleven men and nine women. The Board of Deacons' annual report for the past year, which was read at the meeting, showed that, although the demands upon the board had been increased by the transfer of the members of the Navy Mission Church to Plymouth Church the collections of the communion Sabbaths together with two collections for the poor fund were sufficient to meet all the requirements of the board. The amount of the fund on the 1st January, 1873, was $69 39. The collections during the year amounted to $1,753 20, and the total receipts to $1,822. The amount disbursed during the year to needy members of the church was $1,588 27, leaving a balance on hand of $234 32.

THE CREDITORS OF HOWES & MACEY.

An informal meeting of the creditors of Howes & Macey was held last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel to take into consideration what action should be taken at the regular meeting to be held to-day, and also to consider who the creditors should support for assignee. The meeting was convened by a call from Mr. Thomas J. Lymon, and there was a large attendance, representing $356,837 of the liabilities of the firm. Mr. A. Wright was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Lymon, Miller, Ingersoll, Gibson, and First. A committee of five was appointed to select a candidate for the position of assignee, and after deliberation presented the name of Mr. Charles Brown, Ex-President of the American National Bank, which was approved by the meeting.

THE FORT WASHINGTON MYSTERY.

The body that was found in the Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, on Wednesday evening, proves to be that of a boy about sixteen years of age. When taken to the Police station, at One Hundred and Fifty-second street and Tenth avenue, Capt. Speight examined the body, and found a severe gash cut across his throat and two deep stabs under the lower ribs on the right side. Capt. Speight says he was a handsome boy, with light complexion and auburn hair. On his neck was found a sacred Catholic emblem. The body has not yet been identified, though Capt. Speight and his officers, assisted by the Harbor Police, have made earnest inquiries for his relatives or any person that could identify the remains. The general impression in the neighborhood is that the poor boy has been murdered, but for what reason, or who is the murderer, as yet remains a mystery. Some of the Police, however, think it is not a murder, but why they cannot explain.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

J. M. Forbes, of Boston, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. Pelham Williams, of Boston, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

State Senator Frank Abbott, of Port Jervis, N. Y., is at the Hoffman House.

Judge E. C. Kattell, of Binghamton, is at the Astor House.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. John L. Swift, of Boston, and Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. B. Platt Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, and Assemblyman Charles S. Spencer, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Sir A. T. Galt, of Montreal, and Ex-Mayor J. F. Tobias, of Philadelphia, are at the Gilsey House.

Major George F. Barstow, of the United States Army; Capt. Mirehouse, of the steam-ship City of Montreal, and James Oakes, of Boston, are at the New-York Hotel.

Dewitt C. Ellis, Superintendent of the Bank Department, and Hon. Thomas Raines, State Treasurer, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

OFFICIAL DEFALCATION ON LONG ISLAND.

In reference to a notice which appeared in yesterday's TIMES headed "Official Defalcation on Long Island," the Treasurer of Queens County states that his accounts have been already closely and thoroughly examined at the close of each year of his official term by the Board of Supervisors. At the expiration of his six years' term of service an exhaustive examination was made of the accounts for the entire six years, first by a committee of the Board of Supervisors, and again by the full board. In view of the rumors alluded to in the article, the accounts are being again closely examined by professional experts. The Treasurer further states he is confident that the result of the examination will completely exonerate him.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court Hugh Little was committed in default of $1,000 bail on a charge of stealing a watch, the property of Arthur O'Connor, of No. 503 East Fourteenth street.... Henry Brown, of Jersey City Heights, was sent to the island for ten days in default of $10 fine for intoxication. Brown visited New-York on Thursday night, became drunk, and while in this condition was robbed of his watch, valued at $160.... Nicholas Brusias was committed to answer for keeping a policy shop at No. 441 First avenue.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Castalia arrived at Castle Garden yesterday from Glasgow with fourteen passengers.

No further particulars have been received respecting the steam-ship Relief, of the Pacific Mail Company.

The Idlewild Glee Club will hold a reception at De Garmo's Rooms, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, Wednesday evening, Feb. 4 prox.

The New-York Transfer Company will give their sixth annual ball at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, East Fourteenth street, Thursday evening, Feb. 5.

The Naval Store Trade suspended business at noon yesterday, to attend the funeral of the late Russell Bunce, who was Secretary to their organization.

The Italian Rifle Association, Columbo Guard, will hold its seventh annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 191 Bowery, on Monday evening next.

The fourth annual invitation ball of Derry Walls Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 2, will be held in Beethoven Hall, East Fifth street, on next Wednesday evening.

It is stated that the German mail steamer Koenig Wilhelm I., which sailed from this City last November, and was stranded at Nieuwe Diep, has been sold for $75,000, gold.

The examination in the libel suit instituted by John F. Chamberlain against George Wilkes, the editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, was resumed in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday.

Next Summer, it is understood that the Guion steamers will make two trips per week from this port instead of one, as at present. The increasing business of the line warrants the extra sailing.

Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D., of Portland, Me., will deliver a free lecture to ladies on Monday next at 3 P. M., at the Church of the Strangers, Greene street, between Eighth street and Waverly place.

The newly-appointed Clerk of the Marine Court, Maurice Powers, will not enter upon his duties until the 1st of February. In the meantime Mr. Davidson, whom he is to succeed, will continue to act.

The motion made to Judge Brady in Oyer and Terminer for a reduction of bail in the case of Henry W. Johnson, the proprietor of the place where the masked burglars were captured, was denied yesterday.

E. Delafield Smith, the Corporation Counsel, who has been seriously and even dangerously ill, was rather better yesterday. He is suffering from a severe affection of the throat combined with a fierce attack of neuralgia.

The steamer Victoria, Capt. Munro, for Glasgow, while proceeding to sea Thursday afternoon, during the fog, grounded on the mud flats off Red Hook, but came off at 8 P. M., without damage, and proceeded on her voyage.

The *Courier* reportorial corps announce their annual ball at Masonic Hall next Thursday evening. Wallace's Band will furnish the music for the occasion, and arrangements are being perfected to make the entertainment worthy of the *Courier* corps.

The banking house of Northrup & Chick, extensively connected with Western interests previous to their suspension last Fall, will discontinue as a firm, the senior member of the house being determined to retire from business and to return to his home in Kansas.

A grand amateur dramatic entertainment, in aid of the Shepherd's Fold of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, will take place at the Academy of Music, Thursday evening, 29th inst. Shakespeare's comedy, "Much Ado About Nothing," will be represented with a good cast.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New-York have appointed Prof. Chas. G. Herberman Librarian, in place of John T. Cuming, resigned, and R. W. Cana Assistant Librarian and Register. The Trustees organized for the ensuing year by electing Hon. W. H. Neilson President, and L. D. Kiernan, Clerk.

The ladies and gentlemen of the Church of the Holy Trinity, (Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.,) are busy in their arrangements for the "Grand Bazaar and Promenade Concert," advertised for the first week in February, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, junction of Broadway, Thirty-fifth street, and Sixth avenue.

BROOKLYN.

There were 196 deaths during the week, an increase of 10 over the number reported last week.

John Slaven, a liquor-dealer, at No. 33 South Third street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.

The horses of Dr. Hutchings, of Willoughby avenue, ran away yesterday, and smashed a $400 carriage to pieces.

Rev. Dr. Porteous will preach to-morrow morning and evening, in Rev. Dr. Duryea's church, Classon avenue.

The Dictator left the Navy-yard yesterday to take on her powder at Ellis Island. She will probably sail for Key West to-day.

Several attempts have been made recently to break into the study of Rev. Dr. Budington, of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church.

James Swift was found guilty of grand larceny in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and sent to the Penitentiary for four years and six months.

Yesterday morning the residence of Mr. Taylor, corner of Fulton and Washington streets, was broken into by burglars and robbed of $600 worth of property.

Controller Schroeder has sent a communication to the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, setting forth the fact that there will be a deficiency of $106,000 in this year's tax levy.

Edward Fagan was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday for four years, on a charge of felonious assault, preferred by Ross Yerby. The assault was committed with a pistol on the 10th inst., during a trivial quarrel.

On Thursday evening a well-dressed young man entered the boarding-house No. 50 Nassau street, and engaged board. During the night he left, taking with him $100 worth of clothing belonging to R. G. Schmidt.

Sanitary Inspector Raymond reports that it is a practice with contractors who clean out the city sewers to use the sand thus obtained on the street railroad tracks. This, Mr. Raymond claims, is detrimental to the public health.

A delegation of homeopathists will wait on the Police Board to-day, to ask the appointment of a homeopathic police surgeon, and to urge that homeopathists be represented on the Board of Health, and in the public institutions.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Quite an earnest revival is now in progress in the African Zion Methodist Episcopal Church at New-Rochelle.

The Dorcas Society of Mount Kisco, for the relief of the destitute of that place, has changed their name to Helping Hand, of which Miss Hannah Ammerman is the First Directress.

A society composed of young ladies and gentlemen has been formed at Mount Kisco for the cultivation of true politeness and sociability between the two sexes. It is called the S. C. S. Society.

William G. Lent, one of the Justices of Peace of Tremont, died at his residence on Thursday night from Bright's disease of the kidneys. As a citizen and Magistrate he was highly respected in the community in which he resided.

The new factory erected by the citizens of Mount Kisco for the Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company of New-Haven is nearly completed. The company is expected to remove to Mount Kisco and take possession of the premises about the 1st of May next.

A movement has been started in favor of building a substantial stone or iron bridge over the Byram River, which forms the boundary line between the States of Connecticut and New-York, in the place of the present dilapidated wooden structure. The expenses will be defrayed by the towns of Rye, N. Y., and Greenwich, Conn.

The Board of Health of White Plains are adopting the most stringent measures to prevent a spread of the small-pox beyond the two cases already reported, and it is expected that they will make suitable provision for the removal of the man now afflicted with the disease in the County Jail to some isolated building outside of the village limits.

At the annual meeting of the West Chester Insurance Company the following officers were elected: George J. Penfield, President; John E. Marshall, Vice-President; George R. Crawford, Secretary; Wm. H. Bowne, Treasurer; Stephen S. Marshall, Attorney and Counsel. The Executive Committee is composed of the following: Messrs. Jno. E. Marshall, Silas D. Gifford, Samuel M. Purdy, Elisha Crawford, and George R. Cowles. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. was declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

LONG ISLAND.

The Sportsmen's Club of Flushing have just procured from North Carolina and Tennessee 400 quail, which they propose to set free in the Spring for the benefit of the sportsmen of the vicinity. They cost about $85, which was raised by subscription. One hundred in addition have also been sent for by the club to make up for probable losses by death.

Mr. Nathan Havens, of Islip, while running his [illegible] the ice in the bay, in company with John McDonald, his brother-in-law, on Thursday afternoon, broke through the ice. McDonald, seeing his danger, went to his assistance, when he too broke through, and both were drowned. The bodies at last accounts had not been recovered. Mr. Havens leaves a wife and several children, and McDonald also leaves a family.

The Queens County Poor-house of Freeport is now literally filled to overflowing, paupers flocking there in droves. At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors it was reported that there were then 370 people in the institution, an increase of nearly a hundred within a week. This increase may be explained by the fact that not only is the number of the poor in the county largely swelled by the hard times, but distress in the large cities has led many people to seek relief in the rural districts, and they immediately became a burden upon the community through their inability to obtain work. There are abuses connected with the institution, too, which, it is contended, can never be obviated until the county shall become possessed of a farm upon which the poor can be provided for properly. Under the present system of "farming out" the paupers, it is impossible to keep them within bounds, and many of them roam about the neighborhood, to the terror of the farmers, getting drunk, and in many instances committing depredations, for which there is no redress.

NEW-JERSEY.

Several additional indictments have been found against Newark saloon-keepers for violating the Sunday law.

The Baptists of New-Jersey will hold a missionary convention at the First Baptist Church, in Trenton, commencing Tuesday evening, Jan. 27.

A new charter for the town of Irvington has been decided upon by the citizens, and will be presented to the Legislature next week for adoption.

The officers of the Newark insurance companies will hold a meeting next Tuesday to consider the Insurance bill now pending before the Legislature.

Two thousand five hundred dollars has been contributed to the Paterson Relief Fund during the past week. The total amount of the fund is now over $8,000.

On Thursday night a sneak-thief gained an entrance to the house of Timothy Brown, at Bergen Point, and succeeded in carrying off jewelry and clothing to the value of $300.

Mrs. Mary Dwyer, aged fifty-four, fell down stairs yesterday, at her residence in West street, Jersey City, and injured her spine so severely that recovery is considered impossible.

Thomas Brady and Charles Iner have been arrested in West Hoboken on suspicion of having perpetrated the highway robbery on Charles Lange on Wednesday night. They were committed for trial.

A team of horses belonging to William Van Keuren, and attached to a truck loaded with brick, backed into the Morris Canal at Jersey City yesterday. The driver and horses were rescued with considerable difficulty.

Godfrey Reed, a boy about sixteen years old, was arrested in a Newark saloon last night, on a charge of stealing $56 from a fellow boarder in New-York. He was delivered over to the custody of a New-York officer.

A Jew named Abraham Levy was taken from the Hamburg steamer Silesia just previous to its sailing on Thursday afternoon, and held to await the arrival of his partner from Baltimore. He is charged with having absconded with $2,200, in which his partner, named Solomon, was jointly interested.

During a quarrel between a gang of laborers at Bayonne yesterday afternoon, one of them named Finn received a terrific blow on the head with a shovel, which felled him senseless to the ground and cut a deep gash in his face. The remainder of the gang thought he was killed, and fled in all directions. Finn was taken home and attended by a physician, who has some slight hope of saving his life.

One successful and two unsuccessful attempts at burglary were made Thursday night in Sussex street, Jersey City. The residence of Judge Bedle was first visited, but the thieves were unable to effect an entrance. They were similarly unfortunate at the residence of Thomas S. Negus, a few doors below. Hon. Leon Abbett's house, on the same block, was the next objective point, and here the burglars effected an entrance by cutting a panel out of the basement door. A pocket-book containing $3 was the only plunder.

John Hayes, a resident of Beacon avenue Jersey City Heights, has been missing from home for some days past. An officer, who went to the house yesterday to serve a landlord's notice to quit, found Hayes' wife and five children in a destitute, starving condition. The mother, faint, exhausted, and nearly crazed, from the combined effect of grief and hunger, told the officer that she had thought of killing one of the children to furnish food for the rest. The family were taken in charge and provided for by the Overseer of the Poor.

At an early hour yesterday morning a gang of burglars effected an entrance to Denniston's Hotel, at Mersele's Grove, Jersey City, and carried away a quantity of cigars and bottled liquors, together with about $15 in money. Before leaving the burglars did considerable damage by turning on the faucets of liquor casks and letting the liquor run out, breaking tumblers and bottles, and destroying everything they could not carry away. The loss and damage amount to about $500.

Richard Burns and Michael Whalen were arrested in Newark yesterday, on suspicion of having committed the burglary Wednesday night, at the office of John Pioneer. After effecting an entrance to the office the burglars attempted to blow open the safe, and succeeded in breaking off the combination lock. They were evidently frightened away before they had time to complete their work, as they left behind them two cold-chisels and a quantity of blasting-powder. A pair of overshoes which Burns stole from the office led to his identification and arrest. The prisoners were committed for trial.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Flour dull at $7@$7 50 for Treble; $7 75@$9 for Family. Corn scarce at 78c.@79c. for White, and 80c. for Yellow. Oats quiet at 55c. Bran dull at $1 10. Hay dull at $22 for Prime; $23 for Choice. Pork dull at $16 25. Dry-salted Meats—None in first hands. Bacon firm; only a limited jobbing demand at 8¼c. for Shoulders; 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¾c. for Clear Sides. Hams dull at 12c. Lard scarce and in demand at 9c.@9¾c. for Tierce; 10c. for Keg. Sugar dull at yesterday's prices. Molasses in good demand; supply light; sales of Low Fair at 55c.; Prime, 63c.; Strictly Prime, 65c. Whisky in light supply; 99c. for Louisiana; $1 03 for Cincinnati. Coffee sold at 24@28½c. Gold, 111¼. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼c. discount. Sterling, $5 65@$5 66.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,300; market quiet and lower; a few fair to good lots selling at $4 75@$5; stockers, $4 12½, closing weak; shipments, 2,000. Live Hogs firm and active; receipts, 11,000; sales at $5@$5 35 for common to fair, $5 40@$5 60 for good to choice, $5 65@$5 70 for extra; shipments, 3,800.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Sugar active; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 13½@14 reals ₱ arroba. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 68@70 premium; Short Sight, 71@73 premium; 60 days gold, 87@88 premium; Short Sight, 91@92 premium; on London, 110@113 premium; on Paris, 85@86 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—D. A. Bostwick, L. Schman, Manuel de Valle, Eli M. Merrill, H. K. Williams, James Wilson, George W. W. Houghton, Etienne R. Costeraute, Lippmann Sachs, Edmund Godchaux, Duncan C. Winter, W. R. Cruickshanks, Miss Lily Darling, A. B. Richardson, Henry W. Darling, W. Cargill, J. Anderson, Joseph Cohn and lady, Richard Wolheim, James Dalton, Adolph Openhyen, W. Edge, Jr., A. W. Maus, L. F. Buchanan and lady, W. McDermott, J. Inglis, R. W. Nesbit, J. Musser, Jr., W. H. Tailor, George Glackmeyer.

In steam-ship Merrimack, from Rio de Janeiro.—Miss Ida Moore, F. Cuebas, John Popham and wife, Col. Crichton, Miss L. B. Denning, Miss Jennie R. Chapman, W. S. Auchincloss, W. M. Simmons, Chas. D. Choudens, L. Damanville, Herbert H. Smith, W. W. Thompson and wife, George Gerard, G. E. Wilkinson, M. L. Dufour, C. C. Houghton and wife, H. Beste, Charles B. Eddy, J. Duggan, Mrs. Fannie C. Wilson and son, Miss Sophie Williams; Bernhard A. Schultze, Johannas Henning Sivenson, Antonio Rivolto.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—J. T. Snead, Ceferino Cuesta Luma, Rafael Felayez, Jose Ruiz Perres, Jose Del Prado y Peres, D. Ramon Otti, F. L. Chin, Tom Kins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:16 | Sun sets......5:09 | Moon sets..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:06 | Gov. Island.12:55 | Hell Gate....2:17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, &c., J. Hyde Sparks; Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Company; Columbia, (Br.,) Higgins, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; City of Brussels, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ships Eliza Shaw, (Br.,) Gage, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Gen. McClellan, Morrison, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Macassa, (Ger.,) Westendorf, Liverpool, C. Tobias & Co.; Pallas, (Rus.,) Niska, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockman; Balla, (Norw.,) Enderson, Amsterdam for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Abbie N. Franklin, Porter, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Elena Candino, (Ital.,) Giacomo, Queenstown for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Salvador, (Ital.,) Mida, Queenstown for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Michelina, (Ital.,) Esposito, Palermo for orders, Slocovich & Co.; M. D. Rutker, (Ger.,) Ahrens, Queenstown for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lydia H. Cole, Jones, Matanzas for orders, Waydell & Co.; Mathilde, (Norw.,) Nielsen, London for orders, Tetens & Bockmann.

Schrs. E. S. Powell, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell & Co.; E. S. Gildersleeve, Cody, Savannah, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; J. S. Rogers, Mayo, Boston; J. M. Murphy, Murphy, Baltimore.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Jan. 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 32 cabin and 65 steerage passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Jan. 21, lat. 40 39, lon. 63 52, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 22d, lat. 40 18, lon. 68 35, passed steam-ship Russia, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans Jan. [illegible] and [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship [illegible], Port au Prince Jan. [illegible] [illegible] and Turk's Island [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] salt and logwood to New-York and West India Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Earnest, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Treasel, (Norw.,) Norberg, Barrow 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lake Simcoe, (of Montreal,) Stewart, Yokohama Sept. 12, with tea to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Hewlett & Torrance. No date, lat. 5 N., lon. 29 W., spoke schr. Ferdinand, from ——, for Falmouth, Eng.

Bark Carlota, (of Turk's Island,) Maguire, Malaga 47 ds., with fruit to Gomez & Arguimbau—vessel to Boyland, Dearborn & Co.

Bark Premier, (of Dundee,) White, Genoa 52 ds., with marble, &c., to J. B. Phillips & Son—vessel to master.

Brig Maria, (Dutch,) Manson, St. Martins, 15 ds., in ballast to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Aux Cayes 16 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Left in port schr. Esther Brandbury, for New-York, to sail Jan. 10; schr. Laura Pride, (Br.,) Alexander, for do. 12th; bark Sarah B. Hale, Nevins, for New-York; sld. Dec. 31, schr. Hattie Haskell, Young, sld. for Aquin Jan. 4, to load for New-York, schr. Light of the East, hence, arr. Jan. 7.

Schr. Bucco, (of St. John, N. B.,) Davis, Cardenas, 16 ds., with sugar &c. to Master.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Gillette, Savannah 11 ds., with lumber to Russell & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Sarah F. Bird, Hall, Providence, in ballast to S. C. Loud & Co.

WIND—Sundown, a gale, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Merrimack, for Rio Janeiro; Zodiac, for Newbern; ship City of Sparta, for Liverpool; barks Ellsworth, for Melbourne; James E. Ward and T. K. Welden, for Havana; brig John Swan, for Matanzas; schr. S. A. Paine, for Mayagues.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French steam-ship Alexandre Lavalley, from London via Havre, for New-York, was boarded Jan. 22 off Nantucket by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

☞ The Spanish ram Arapiles has anchored off Quarantine this P. M.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23.—Arr. steam-ships Lucille, from Wilmington; George Appold, from Boston; McClellan, from Providence; Martha Stevens, from New-York, and John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; bark Johad Ludwig, from Antwerp; brig Electra, from Bermuda, and schr. Louise Crockett, from Providence.

Cld. steam-ship Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington; F. W. Brune, for New-York, and Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; bark Onni, for Belfast, Ireland; brigs Sybil Wynn, for Penarth Roads, and E. Simmons, for Port Royal.

Sld. bark Nostra Signora del Rocchetta, for Cork, and schr. Belle Crowell, for the West Indies.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; brig Mayaguesana, from Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Sld., barks William, for Liverpool; Ophir, Havre; schrs. Albert Mason, for Orient, Long Island, and David Ames, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 23.—Passed in for Richmond—Brig Terrie A. Cheaney, from Boston. Passed Out—Steamer Hibernian, for Liverpool; barks Prospero Doge, San Ciriaco, and Falkvang, for Cork; bark Dr. Folk, for Rotterdam; ship Oakland, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 23.—Arr. bark Sampo, from Limerick, in ballast, seeking.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Amazon, from Rio; brig Potomac, from Demerara; brig Virginia Dare, from Rio. Also, brigs Edith Hall, Electric, and S. P. Everett.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 23.—The new steamer Illinois, of the American line, passed Cape Henlopen at noon today for Liverpool.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Cld. steamers Emily B. Souder and Knickerbocker, for New-York; ship Algoma, for Liverpool; bark Simeto, for Genoa.

Arr. at the Passes, steam-ship Jean Batters, from Liverpool; bark Halcyon, from Bremen.

Sld. steam-ships Odin, for Liverpool; Juniata, for Havana; Mimosa, for Liverpool; Carondelet, for New-York; ships Empress, General Berry, Sallie File, Zephyr, Glendower, Magdala, Lizzie Ross, Sunrise, and Richardson; barks Livingston and Galopre; brigs Nueva, Sabina, Bartolome.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 23.—Arr. steamship Leo, from New York; ship John Rutherford, from Rotterdam; barks Mary G. Reed, from Havre; Mary Killam, from Montevideo; Martha McNeil, from ——.

Cld. ships Sunbeam, for Doboy; Southern Rights, for Liverpool; schr. Effie J. Simmons, for Bath; steam-ship Cornwall, for New-York.

Sld. ship Emily Lowther, of Doboy; barks Impero, for Havre; Sumatra, for Bremen; Amalia, for Barcelona; Willie S. Thompson, for Galveston; schrs. Lettie Wells, for Boston, and F. H. W. White, for Doboy.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 22.—No arrivals. Sld. schrs. Harriet Baker, A. O. Watson, (Br.,) and Antelope.

Wind S. S. W.; moderate; thick.

Jan. 23—9 A. M.—Sld. schr. Golden City.

Wind S. W.; blowing heavy; thick fog.

FOREIGN PORTS.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 12.—In port schr. Mary A. Witham, Willey, for St. Marc, Jan. 14 to load for New-York; brig D. A. Small arr., 10th to sail for Navassa 20th to load for Baltimore; schr. Lucy Holmes, Eldridge, arr. 9th, to sail for Miragoane 14th to load for Boston; brig Nellie Mitchell, Eddy, dischg., would load for Boston; brig Nebo, (Br.,) for Fortune Island in 5 ds. to load for Boston; brig Suwannee, Sawyer, for Pascagoula 13th; schr. Paul Seavey arr. Jan. 10, for Boston in 8 ds.

ST. MARC, Jan. 14.—In port, brig Chance, (Br.,) for New-York Jan. 14. Left at Gonaives, bark E. Murray, Jr., for New-York in 12 ds.; brig Grace Lathrop, for Boston Jan. 17; schr. R. M. Atwood, for Boston 14th. Passed through Turk's Island passage Jan. 3, brig A. Porter, Johnson, from Annapolis, N. S., for Kingston, Jam., 26 ds. out.

ST. MARTINS, Jan. 8.—In port, schr. Delmar, for Newbern, N. C., to sail same day.

SPOKEN, &c.

By steam-ship Weybosset, Jan. 17, lat. 23 54, lon. 79, spoke schr. South Shore, hence for Kingston, Jam., 7 ds. out; 22d, lat. 37 17, lon. 74 30, passed a brig bound S., showing signal of R. Murray, Jr.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Sld. for the United States, Herald, Universe, Frey, William Woodbury, Capella, Frey Noe, Osko, Hamburg, J. B. Duffus, William Yeo, John Harvey, Albina, Macaulay, Antia, Dido, and Norfolk.

Arr. out from the United States on the 22d inst., Ladoga, L. G. Bigelow, Stormy Petrel, Georgiana, Concepcion, Lindo, City of Brooklyn, George Skolfield, Turku, Troy, Frank, Emanuel, Figlio, and Cecilia.

The bark Fanny Jane McLellan arr. at Liverpool today, from New-Orleans, with the crew of the ship George Kendall, from Pensacola, for Cardiff, on board. The G. K. was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition.

The bark Enrique, which also arr. at Liverpool today, from Savannah, reports seeing a large American ship on fire on Dec. 30. The name of the burning vessel was not ascertained.

A new ship named the Lochard, under command of Capt. Robertson, late of the unfortunate Loch Earn, is reported having gone ashore while entering the Clyde.

HAMBURG, Jan. 23.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Goethe sld. hence to-day for New-York.

MOVILLE, Jan. 23.—The Anchor Line Steam-ships Tyrian, Capt. Lawson, from New-York Jan. 6, and Caledonia, Capt. Sidey, from New-York Jan. 10, both for Glasgow, have arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 23.—The White Star Line steamship Baltic sailed from this port at 11:30 A. M. to-day, for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 23.—The National Line steamer Nevada, from New-York, arr. here this evening.

The Inman steamer City of New-York, from Liverpool, sld. to-night for New-York.

THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silver Plated Ware,

No. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

First Premium Awarded by the American Institute, 1873.

Extract from Judges' Report:

"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be by far the best made in this country, and we believe in the world. They are FAULTLESS in construction and finish."

"THE PORCELAIN-LINED, DOUBLE-WALLED

ICE PITCHERS

POSSESS ALL

THE QUALITIES THE COMPANY CLAIM, VIZ.:

PURITY, LIGHTNESS, AND DURABILITY."

FACTORIES, WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY,

NO. 173 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ÆTNA INS. CO.,

OF HARTFORD.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..................$5,521,049 18

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL..........................$500,000.

Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..................$1,034,478 87

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., of Providence, R. I.

CAPITAL..........................$200,000.

NEWPORT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Providence, R. I.

CAPITAL..........................$200,000.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford.

CAPITAL..........................$500,000.

Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..................$742,734

JAMES A. ALEXANDER & PECK, AGENTS.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE—[illegible]

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

CRIME IN BERLIN.

Under date of Jan. 4, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes:

"Berlin is getting to be very unsafe," said a Policeman to me the other day. "This morning we found the body of a man in a lonely suburb murdered and robbed. Last evening a woman's throat was cut on her own stairway, as she was descending to the street. The day before yesterday a merchant was gagged and robbed in his own store. There are a good many villains about." "Yes, indeed," added another cheerfully, "look well to your doors and windows." Good advice this, and a small dealer in arms here in the city has a placard in his window which reads: "In view of the growing insecurity of Berlin, gentlemen are advised to buy and carry one of my new and improved pocket pistols. Price ——." That this was not a mere commercial manœuvre on the part of the small merchant, is abundantly proved by the daily Police records. The *Bourse Gazette* has lately published a list of the more notable assassinations during November and December, and I hope and believe that no other city in Europe can show such a reckoning. On the 4th of November a tailor was mortally wounded and robbed in the Schul strasse, and a workman dangerously stabbed in the Gitschiner strasse; on the 7th a laborer was robbed in the Hamburger strasse; 12th, a gentleman was seized before his own house, dragged into the hall and robbed; 16th, St. Philip's Church was plundered; 30th, a goldsmith was stabbed and robbed in his own shop. The month of December shows an improvement even on this. On the 7th a man was beaten down and robbed in a leading thoroughfare; 12th, a widow in the Neue Königs strasse was stabbed and robbed in her own hall; 11th, a bricklayer was found dead and robbed on the bank of the Wiesen Canal; 13th, a woman, named Springer, was found dead and robbed in her own house; 14th, a laborer was robbed and left for dead in the Choriner strasse; 18th, a tinker was chloroformed and robbed; 21st, a laborer was found in the suburbs murdered and robbed; 26th, a cigar dealer, Schünemann, was attacked and overpowered at midday in his own shop, in the busy Commandanten strasse, and robbed; 27th, an attempt was made to break into a shop, and the proprietor was threatened with a knife, &c. Some of these cases were particularly atrocious. Take that of the woman Springer. Her husband returned home late, and found his wife in bed, as he supposed, asleep; but when he threw back the clothing he revealed a ghastly corpse, the head nearly severed from the body by a knife. The case of the cigar merchant, Schünemann, attracted the most general notice. The day after Christmas, about noon, two ruffians entered his shop, attacked him with knives, emptied the till, and, locking the door behind them, coolly walked off. The victim was found some hours later, and now lies at a hospital, barely alive, but speechless. There is not the slightest clue to the robbers, and it is not even certain that Schünemann could give any information, even if he were conscious.

The prevailing atrocity of these crimes reveals a very desperate spirit among the criminal classes. In ordinary times thieves shrink from murder except as a last resort, and they deliberately plan murder only when the promised reward is very great. But in the daily murders now, none of the victims are rich, and most of them belong to the poorest. The workman on the Wiesen Canal was murdered for twenty thalers, and his murderers could hardly have expected more. The widow had only a little sum of money about her person. Even the cigar merchant, Schünemann, had only 800 thalers; and as he had been talking freely about it during the day it is to be presumed that the assassins knew just how much money he had. They were reckless enough to enter a shop in broad daylight and murder a man for 800 thalers. They do not hesitate to attack a woman at 4 o'clock on her own stairway when all her family is above, and cut her throat before her own son who rushed to her rescue. They attack workmen in lonely streets, and kill them as ruthlessly as sheep. This is not the work of practiced hands; it is the work of an ignorant, brutal class, demoralized by war and military life, thrown out of work by the panic here, and driven by desperation to crime. It is the work of a whole population of bloodthirsty, starving wretches, who having adopted murder as a profession, are throwing terror into the whole city by their atrocities. There is no doubt about this last fact. These brutal and reckless deeds have seemed to render everything possible, and the most careful precautions useless.

And what are the Police doing? Nothing—absolutely nothing. The Berlin Police have an infallible skill in detecting a man's religion or age, and they show the most undaunted bravery in the presence of a dishonest cabman; but as guardians of public order and safety, they are the most inefficient corps with which I am acquainted. Berlin is not a large city like Paris or London, or New-York; but here are a dozen murders within two months, and in only one is the perpetrator discovered. It seems to me that the Police, or at any rate the Police system, must in a great measure be held responsible for this. The system of registration and espionage is nearly perfect. Policemen are supposed to know every person within their districts, and they enjoy the most arbitrary power of visitation and search, and the result is that every person in the city is threatened by this bold and bloodthirsty criminal population. Last Summer our Chief of Police visited Vienna to inspect the police arrangements, and great promises of reform were made when he returned. Some of the reforms were at once carried into effect. One was the stationing of officers at the street corners to count the number of people who passed within twenty-four hours. Another was to station one mounted and two foot constables at the busiest corners, ostensibly to regulate the movement of vehicles, really to be in the way themselves, to quarrel with inoffending drivers, and to make themselves ridiculous in many ways. Three men are thus used at a dozen points where they are of no service, and in the other streets people are murdered and robbed at midday.

THE NEW YEAR IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date Jan. 1: "The old year has just closed upon us, with the usual gayety and noise. Bombs and petards and pistols have been exploded in all directions, and many a poor fellow who was anticipating the amusements of '*Capo d' Anno*' has passed the night in the Hospital of the Pellegrini. It is the Bacchanalia of Naples, when laws are broken with impunity—when families assemble again around the festive board, or crowd into the streets and shout, and discharge their fire-works at every corner. There is much more poetry, and quite as much noise in the country on New Year's Eve. The *galantuomini*, the upper ten thousand of the village, anticipate the coming year, and present their *buoni augurii*, receiving the compliment of a cup of caffè nero or a glass of Rosolio, while later in the evening parties of the peasantry go from house to house, shouting as they approach it, '*Al nome di Don Giuseppe Amen*,' repeating the words with a change of name for every person in the house. Then follows a rude song, 'I am the New Year—trust in God alone; in front of this door grows an olive tree—may every leaf become a zecchino; in front of this door grows a laurel—may the master enjoy a hundred years of prosperity; in front of this door grows an oak tree—may the master see a hundred years! A happy New Year to all; to the good master, to the holy wife; to the children; and to all the household.' This welcome winds up with another 'Amen' and a general cheer; and then there is a knocking at the door, which will not be, and never is, denied. How the wee things peer into the dark to scan the features of the unknown visitors! There they are, in all kinds of picturesque dresses, and one carries a bag into which every household is expected to cast its gift in money or in kind, and a precious mixture it often is. Wine is served, *cela va sans dire*, and the party moves off to a neighbor, and prepares the way for another party. Naples this morning presents no very different aspect from that of Paris or any other large Continental city. Every one is out, leaving a magic bit of card, and each one meets his friend en route to the other's house. The '*Buche*' at the Post Office are overflowing with small envelopes, inclosing the *buoni augurii* of the year, and the clerks and the carriers are, perhaps, the only persons who have no pleasure in it. Carnevale, the season of festivity, is approaching, and many a card is left at 'good houses,' which promise entertainments, and so people come together and know each other, and social harmony is maintained. The New Year opens with splendid weather—somewhat cold for us, though the thermometer is not lower than fifty-two degrees; for we have had a north wind blowing for two days, and the mountains all around, and as far as the eye can see, are capped with snow. So, too, is Vesuvius, though the volumes of smoke that issue from it will soon carry it away. Unhappily there is much want among the poorer classes, and mendicity is more rife than ever."

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT MONACO.

Some further particulars regarding the late attempted suicide at Monaco are contained in a letter published in the London *Times* on Jan. 7. It appears that the man who attempted to kill himself is a Russian Pole, but his condition in life has not been ascertained. It appears, also, that the sum which he had lost at play was not, as stated, £20,000, but 22,000 francs. It was, however, the man said, his all. The writer brings a very serious charge against the managers of the establishment where the shocking event occurred. He says:

He (the wounded man) thought he was certain to die, but begged that his friends might not be sent for; and as no one knew where or who they were, we had, of course, no one to send for. He greatly blamed the pistol as at fault for having caused him such agony and not death. He feared, he said, that his attempt and the publicity of it has caused much anger to the administration of the Casino, and from the neglect he had there experienced—they had, of course, taken into their hands the management of his case—he felt confident they meant he should die. He stated, and this was a fact, that though the occurrence had then happened some eighteen hours, only one doctor had been to see him, and no doctor had been near him from 11 at night till 9 in the morning, during all which time he had lain in agonizing pain. Two *garçons* belonging to the hotel had, indeed, relieved one another in sitting up with him during the night, but they were but the ordinary cross between a house-maid and boots generally found in a foreign hotel. Subsequently better arrangements in every way were made by the administration. Whether these were in any way owing to what follows below, I know not. After my first visit to the wounded man, I went to the administration of the Casino and represented to them that the poor fellow was not satisfied with the local medical attendance he was receiving, pointed out how he had been left during the night, and begged to be allowed to send for an eminent surgeon at Nice at my own expense. My proposal was met with great indignation, and I was informed that my advice was not wanted. It was in vain I suggested that the friendless condition of the poor fellow warranted some one taking an interest in him. This interview resulted in the administration issuing an order that no one but the doctors should be admitted into the sick man's room. This conduct on their part displeased me greatly. During, however, the two subsequent days I stayed at Monaco I paid four visits to the sick room. Twice I was admitted without any opposition, and twice the garçon in attendance protested against my entrance in opposition to the orders he had received. But, knowing that those orders had not been issued by medical authority, I entered, nevertheless. These visits on my part, and on the part of one or two other Englishmen, seemed to cheer the poor fellow much, and a kind word brought a responsive look of gratitude. It was all we could do for him, and it was not much. A few English people have made up a small sum of money sufficient, after due inquiries have been made, to place him on his recovery out of the reach of actual starvation. His recovery, I believe and trust, is probable.

A MONASTIC TRAGEDY.

A remarkable trial, says the London *Globe*, of Jan. 6, will be commenced next week before the Criminal Court of Alessandria, in Piedmont. It is a charge against Amalia Menghini and her brother, Guido Menghini, of the murder of Father Gaetano Plebani, of the order of Bare-footed Carmelite Friars in Rome. The following facts, taken chiefly from the confession of the female prisoner, are given in the *Opinione* of Rome: Some months before the commission of the crime, an elderly man, who stated that his name was Francisco Garbarino, arrived in Alessandria. He lived alone, but, after some time, said he expected the arrival of a niece. He went to the railway station to meet her; she was accompanied by her brother. He conducted both brother and sister to his lodgings, and there the three lived together until the morning of the 13th of October. As that day advanced no signs appeared of any of the party. Suspicion was excited, and the rooms were entered, and Francisco Garbarino was found with his brains dashed out and a knife stuck in his throat. It was evident that he had only been murdered after a most desperate struggle. The room was strewed with pieces of torn clothes, and all stained with blood; a life-preserver was broken in two; the furniture was upset. The alleged nephew and niece had disappeared. They had carried away with them all the money of the murdered man, as well as a photograph of the niece, which had been hanging on a wall of the room. But among the objects left behind and hidden away along with several books and photographs, all of the most obscene character, was another photograph of the niece in the dress of a nun. A telegram sent by the woman to a certain Faverio Nobili in Rome, dated from Voghera, put the Police on the right scent, and both man and woman were arrested there while living in the lodgings of Carolina Nascinbene. The result of the search was the discovery of 102,500 francs, chiefly in Turkish bonds, which were found stowed away in a cradle, and on the roof of the house were lying the blood-stained clothes worn at the time of the murder. The woman made a full confession. She stated that the murdered man was not really called Garbarino. He was Gaetano Plebani, of Amandola, a place situated above Ascoli, and that he had been a Bare-footed Carmelite monk of the Victoria Convent in Rome. She herself had been a sister of the Order of the Maestre Pie, in Rome, and for the last seven years the mistress of the monk Plebani. She had been, she said, led astray by him in 1866. The monk had abused the opportunities of the confessional. Amalia Menghini became attached to Faverio Nobili, and she wished to marry him. The young lover was poor, but the old lover, Father Gaetano, was rich. The question naturally suggests itself, how a Bare-footed friar, bound by vows of poverty, could find the means to lead the life of a debauchee, and leave behind him the value of 102,500 francs in Turkish bonds. The answer is furnished by the depositions of the head of the order. He thinks that Father Gaetano, who was also steward of the order, had turned to good account many opportunities of jobbing, and he also thinks that he probably made away with the precious stones which were round a certain image of St. Filomena. Wherever Father Gaetano got his money, he had no wish to give it up to his younger rival, Faverio Nobili. Recriminations ensued between him and the nun. At last he thought it better to leave Rome. A constant correspondence, however, was still carried on, in which professions of love alternated with demands for and promises of money. But the screw could not be put on vigorously from a distance. So Amalia Menghini, who had followed Father Gaetano to Ancona, and being disappointed by not finding him there, hunted him up in the company of her brother at Alessandria. There she again asked for money. He seems to have given her some, but not enough, and was making preparations to start secretly for America. The Menghinis discovered the preparations. Amalia said to her brother, "Let him go to bed, and I will come and tell you when he is sound asleep." She did so. The brother tried to brain the sleeping man with a life preserver, but the blow was not decisive. The victim sprang up and made a desperate resistance. The neighbors heard cries, followed by a sudden and total silence. Next morning's spectacle furnished the explanation. Of course, Amalia swept off all the father's money, intending with it to make the fortune of Faverio Nobili.

THE LAST OF THE ZAMPOGNARI.

A correspondent of the London *Echo* writes from Naples: "The Zampognari are no more. In threes, fives, tens, these rude sons of the Basilica and the Abruzzi had arrived at Naples as usual on St. Catherine's Day, to sing Christmas to the Neapolitans. A sudden law of proscription has sent them back to their homes to tell their companions, 'Come not, and bury *l'umil Zampogna!*' Serious journals are occupying themselves about it; and no later than yesterday the *Opinione* published valuable thoughts on the subject, treating the matter with those broad-sighted views, that common sense, that intuitiveness, which usually distinguish this instrument of public opinion. The Zampognari are Virgilian figures, descendants of Tityrus—degenerate, perhaps, but not the less descendants. '*Ille ego, qui quondam,*' &c. They came to Naples periodically, usually toward the middle of November. They had nomadic habits, like those of certain birds or savages. They left their huts and came to beg beneath another sky, playing on their instrument after digging all the rest of the year. They were artists of art's infancy; begging artists, if you will, but artists. Their music was simple as their instrument—of Greek simplicity. Few notes, but harmonized. The *tromboni* of 'Aïda' were not yet known; only those few notes were the creation of Paisiello. Paisiello, that is, an aristocratic Zampognaro of his day.

These birds or these savages, whichever you like, traveled on foot for many a mile, and arrived at Naples when it pleased God. They carried nothing but the clothes on their backs, the sampogna, and the *cucchiarelle*, (wooden spoons.) They were clothed in goats' skins, fastened on tightly with laced and knotted cords. They never undressed; that is, never untied themselves. They slept, five and six together, in stables, coming out in the mornings as fragrant and fresh as possible! They were received in every house. There was not a family which did not, from 'old use and wont,' pay tribute to the poor musicians. After the *Novena* to the Madonna was concluded, the *cucchiarelle* were sold at four for a sou, and were bought for devotion. Then the Zampognari returned to their native mountains.

Well, the authorities have put an end to all this. For good reasons, probably; but there are those who regret the disappearance of old customs. Ought not people to undress themselves before going to bed, and not leave home if they can obtain no better lodging than that of beasts in a stable? As the present Government has abolished the *Spari*, (gunpowder amusements,) which used to send between two and three hundred people to hospital every Christmas at Naples, so the Zampognari are now sent into the storehouse of the past.

The *Opinione* treated the matter in the light of interference with the liberty of the subject, and with a compassionate regard to popular tastes and customs. The truth, however, is, that the Naples authorities are using every effort, by abolishing dirt, to abolish disease, and have taken a hint from the proceeding of the Syndic of Rome some months ago, when the devout Zingari were not permitted to enter Rome, coming as they did from a suspected quarter. Ever since Fanfulla never calls cholera anything but '*il Zingaro*.'"

"THOSE RUSSIANS."

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal: "Mlle. Albani, of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, has made her début before the Moscow public, and, after singing on nine different nights, took her benefit and farewell on the 30th of December. This charming singer has quite *entrainé* the subscribers to the Moscow Italian Opera, each succeeding night on which she sang proving a greater success than the preceding one. She has appeared in 'Hamlet,' 'Somnambula,' and 'Lucia di Lammermoor.' She took her benefit in 'Rigoletto.' On this occasion the opera of 'Linda di Chamounix' was intended to have been played, but unavoidable circumstances prevented it. She was ably supported in the various parts of the opera, and the whole performance was most successful. The benefit was a great triumph, notwithstanding that she had appeared at Moscow, and had to take her benefit just prior to the great *fêtes* of Christmas—a season when the Russians are little disposed to go anywhere, or enter into any amusements, reserving themselves, as it were, for the festivities during the holidays. The appearance of the theatre, also, was not so grand as usual, as the Imperial and Ministerial boxes had been dismantled, and were undergoing repairs and gorgeous decoration for the occasion of the *gala* performances after the royal marriage. The box of his Excellency the Governor General of Moscow, the Prince Dolgorouky, was temporarily prepared for the night of the benefit, he, together with several members of his family, being present. Immediately Mlle. Albani appeared in the second act she was received with loud and continued applause, and was presented with a magnificent and costly 'bouquet,' about two feet in diameter, composed of camellias, roses, hyacinths, and other choice flowers. To the bouquet were attached broad silk streamers. This bouquet was a present from the Governor General of Moscow. At the close of the second act more beautiful flowers were again presented to Mlle. Albani, worked into the form of a wreath, and at the close of the third act, her monogram, three feet in height, made of fine camellias, orange blossoms, hyacinths, and laurel leaves, to which was attached a butterfly of large dimensions, to be worn as a diadem. This was composed of brilliants and rubies, a large emerald forming the body of the butterfly, and the whole being set in gold. When this souvenir was presented to Mlle. Albani from some of the subscribers to the Italian opera by the conductor of the orchestra, Signor Bevignani, she was greeted by salvoes of applause, and was almost concealed from the public view by a perfect downpour of bouquets and wreaths. It is impossible to state how many times she was called for during the evening, as on many occasions, when reappearing after a call, she was not allowed to retire for several minutes; but eventually, on retiring and reappearing wearing the butterfly, the deafening cheers and applause with which she was greeted defy all description. At the close of the fourth act a beautiful *corbeille de fleurs* was presented to her, and hundreds of bouquets and wreaths were thrown on to the stage from all parts of the house, and which the artistes who had taken part in the opera had to assist the fair *bénéficiaire* to remove from the stage. The sum collected from the subscribers for the present was considerably over £300, and Mlle. Albani has been the recipient of the most costly present given to any artiste this season. The ladies of the Governor General's party testified their sympathy with the artiste by frequently kissing their hands to her as she appeared on the stage to the oft-repeated 'calls' from the public. It was intended to have invited Mlle. Albani to a soirée the night after her benefit, but as it was known that she desired to be in St. Petersburg by a fixed time, this invitation was not given, as it might have proved embarrassing to her to be compelled to decline the compliment offered her. On leaving the Opera-house to return to her hotel, Mlle. Albani was loudly cheered."

THE WINTER SEASON IN PARIS.

Writing from Paris on Jan. 5, the London *Times* correspondent says: "During the whole of New-Year's Day—during those mad hours when one-half of the Parisians are running after pleasure and the other after New-Year's gifts—the cemeteries are full. Friends, relatives, and children steal from the ardor of the day's pursuits the necessary time to deposit a crown on a friend's tomb, and tell those who repose forever that they are not forgotten. This year all the comrades in arms of M. Ernest Baroche, who met a premature death during the siege of Paris, remembered his grave, and those men, most of whom are caught in the Parisian whirlpool, piously found a moment to place a wreath on the tomb of their brother in arms. They succeeded each other in such numbers that before the end of the day the grave was hidden beneath a heap of flowers. That is a particular trait of the character of the Parisian, who finds time to be sentimental between two bouts of folly, and who does not scruple, after kneeling in prayer on a tombstone, to end the day with a gay dinner or in listening to an indecent operetta. The Paris purveyors of pleasure know well the habits of the Parisians, and I once heard a theatrical manager observe, 'There were crowds of people in the cemeteries to-day; the theatres will be full to-night.' It is, indeed, true to say that, when a Parisian leaves his room, he returns to it as late as possible. Rain is the great enemy of public sights in Paris. It is the only obstacle which makes the Parisian hesitate. Pétion one day said, as he opened his window, 'It is raining; there will be no riot to-day.' Theatrical managers say the same. When it rains there is no riot at the theatre doors. Hence, managers and authors warmly congratulate each other this year on the opening of the season. Nearly all the houses are playing *Revues*. The *Revue* is to the Parisian what the Christmas pantomime is to the English play-goer. After poking his fun all the year at events as they happened, he is not sorry to have one more laugh at them in the lump, and to see that caricatured at the end of the year which it had been sought to make him look upon seriously during the year. Nothing escapes the more or less witty raillery of the makers of *Revues*; nor is it always by their tact that they shine. In one *Revue* played this year there is a parody of Bazaine's trial; and in another French soldiers are shown triumphantly marching into a paste-board village which the Prussians have just evacuated. The French have not yet learned that 'deep grief is mute,' and that a vanquished people is especially great in meditative silence.

But it must be said that this bad taste of the theatres is due to a want of new talent among dramatic authors. The year which has just elapsed, notwithstanding all the noise made about a few pieces, has really produced nothing but what was respectably mediocre and destined soon to expire. Nothing has revealed a new name. The Society of French Dramatic Authors is making great efforts to get the treaties which regulate literary property at present revised. The society's aim is, while getting the names of French authors displayed on foreign posters, to induce the authors themselves to enlarge the circle of their public, and to keep the whole intellectual world in view. While the society is trying to realize that revision, which would be both encouraging and advantageous, the well-known authors are negotiating without its help. Sardou has sold America his 'Andrea' and 'Uncle Sam;' Dumas has just ceded Mrs. Beatrice the exclusive right of playing his last piece at the Gymnase, in England, and Belot is going to have his 'Article 47,' under the title of 'Cora,' played in England by Mme. Vezin, and his 'Parricide,' 'La Femme de Feu' and 'The Enchantress,' written for a New-York theatre, are to be played in the United States. All those pieces will henceforth bear the names of their French authors abroad, and thus put an end to the eternal charge of plunder, so readily brought by French authors against foreign managers. It is rather curious to notice that it is just when the French theatre appears stationary foreign countries appear disposed to pay them more marked attention. Less sedentary amusements seem to be growing in favor. People prolong their stay in the country, where fondness for the chase increases. Hunting is becoming a general pastime, as is proved by the number of hunting establishments round Paris. The Duc D'Aumale keeps a pack of staghounds, and the Prince De Joinville a pack of boarhounds, with which they hunt the forest of Chantilly. Vicomte Aguado, one of the keenest and most intrepid French sportsmen, keeps a pack of each, with which he hunts the picturesque forest of Fontainebleau. The Duc De Crussoles and the Comte De Juigné hunt the forest of Rambouillet with staghounds and the Duc and Duchesse De la Tremoille offer charming hospitality to the weary hunters in the Château of Rambouillet. The Marquis De l'Aigle keeps hounds at Compiègne, and Comte Greffulhe at Villefermas, not to mention all those which are spread over France, or the foxhounds at Pau, where Reynard is chased in the true English style. All these establishments, well kept, well provided, and well directed, prove that hunting is certainly not declining with us. If from a riding point of view these hounds do not offer the dangers and emotions of a good run across Leicestershire they are perhaps more interesting in so far as venery is concerned, which is kept up with all the old French traditions."

HARVARD'S LOSS BY THE BOSTON FIRE.

The full amount of subscription to repair the losses sustained by Harvard University by the Boston fire now is $183,040 91, of which $162,519 81 had been paid in on the 31st of December last. Of this amount $8,716 23 was paid by Gen. Theodore Lyman in the execution of his munificent promise to add five per cent. to all subscriptions given by other persons. Upon this topic the Boston *Advertiser* says: "It seems, at the first glance, a little difficult to say whether the college is richer for the fire or poorer. It lost two stores belonging to the Bussey Fund, which were in Arch street and Hawley street. It lost also, of course, the rent on these stores while rebuilding, which, for seven and two-third months alone, was $17,964 40. It had to pay insurance assessments and new premiums to the amount of $9,424 92. On the other hand, the new stores are already rented, and are handsomer and better buildings than the old ones. Hawley street and Arch street are much improved and are much more desirable positions than they were before. The City of Boston paid for land taken to widen streets, $62,900. The insurance companies paid $97,510 34. For material from the burnt stores there was paid $1,404 08, and the fire subscription, as above stated, has already amounted to $183,040 91."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALLENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Jan. 26th—Nos. 61, 63, 64, 66, 70, 71, 72, 73.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Van Tassell vs. Van Tassell; Day vs. Wilber; Davis vs. Tighe; Douglas vs. Douglas; Grant vs. Helfenstein, (two suits.) Memorandums.

Stagman vs. Stagman; Craig vs. Craig. Reports confirmed and divorce granted.

Rogers vs. Gould; Childs vs. McCotter; Levy vs. Webb; Bernstein vs. Solomon; Schuster vs. Noulke. Motions granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Coffin vs. Scott. Order granted.

Harlem Bank vs. Oliver. Motion dismissed.

Fullgroff vs. Merritt. Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to complaint with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Fagnan vs. Knox. Order resettled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

Ives et al. vs. Gray. Motion denied.

Hood vs. Lloyd; Secor vs. Hurrz; In the matter, &c., Austin vs. Austin. Motions granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 203.—*The Dollar Savings Bank vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—The question in this case is whether under the act of 1866, repealing portions of the act of 1864, the bank is liable to be taxed on its contingent fund, or undistributed earnings held for the security of its depositors. The judgment below sustained the tax, and it is here urged on behalf of the bank, that in those cases in which Congress did not intend to tax the distributed earnings of the bank, they did not intend to tax the undistributed earnings; and as it is expressly declared in the law, that sums paid to depositors in savings banks are not to be deemed dividends within the meaning of that word in the law, neither should the sums which the bank has lawfully omitted to pay to its depositors, and has held undistributed, not as an addition to its capital stock, (such banks having no capital stock,) but only for the security of its depositors in the future, be deemed taxable as surplus. It is also urged that an action of debt will not lie for the recovery of the tax. The Government maintains the construction of the act given below.

B. R. Custis for plaintiff, in error; Assistant Attorney General Hill for Government.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

POSTPONEMENT.

The one hour cause calendar will be called Friday, Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Court.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 West. Union 75¾	500 Lake Shore 79⅜
200 do. 75¾	800 do. 79½
300 do. 75½	1000 do. 79⅜
100 do. 75⅝	600 do. s3. 79⅜
700 do. 75⅜	100 do. b14. 79½
400 do. 75½	100 do. b3. 79½
500 do. 75⅝	900 do. b3. 79⅝
1000 do. 75⅝	100 do. 79½
200 do. c. 75⅜	100 do. 79⅜
1100 do. 75½	1500 Union Pacific 34¾
300 do. 75⅝	1500 do. 34⅝
100 do. b3. 75¾	2400 do. 34½
100 Con. Coal 45	900 do. 34⅝
200 N. Y. C. & H. 104⅛	400 do. b3. 34¾
800 do. 104	600 do. 34¾
200 Erie Railway 47½	400 do. 34⅞
100 Pac. Mail. c. 41⅞	600 do. s3. 34¾
200 do. 41½	600 do. 34¾
1200 do. 41¼	200 do. 34⅝
300 do. 41⅜	200 Del., Lack. & W. 101⅜
400 do. c. 41⅜	200 do. 101½
800 do. 41½	200 St. Paul 47¾
400 do. s3. 41⅜	100 Tol. & Wab. 53⅝
100 do. 41⅝	100 do. 53¾
100 do. 41½	200 do. 53⅞
700 do. 41½	200 do. 53¾
10 do. 41¼	100 Ohio & Miss. 34⅛
1000 do. 41⅜	1300 do. 34
500 do. 41½	300 do. s3. 34
300 do. 41⅝	100 C. C. & I. C. c. 31¼
400 do. c. 41⅝	100 do. 31⅜
100 Northwestern 60½	150 do. 31½
200 do. 60⅝	100 do. 31⅜
100 do. s3. 60½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$4,100 U. S. 6s '81 R. 117¼	$1,000 U.S.5-20R'65. 116⅜
15,000 do. b3. 117½	30,000 do. b. c. 117⅝
18,500 U. S. 6s '81. c. 118¼	1,000 U.S.5-20'67. c. 117⅝
500 U.S.5-20'62. c. 114⅜	8,000 do. b. c. 117⅝
1,500 do. 12. 114⅜	21,000 U. S. 5s '81 12. c. 112¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 '65 N. b. c. c. 116⅝	10,000 U.S.6s C. b3. 115
4,750 U.S.5-20R'67. 117¼	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Missouri 6s 93½	200 Harlem b. c. s3. 125
3,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Issue 92	10 Mich. Cen. b. c. 85½
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup. 63	500 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 79⅜
2,000 L. Sh. Co. R. bs. 95	500 do. s3. 79⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st 85⅜	1000 do. 79½
1,000 do. 85¼	900 do. s3. 79½
3,000 U. Pac. 10s, In. 79½	300 do. 79⅝
80,000 do. 79¾	300 do. 79¾
1,000 do. 79⅞	200 do. 79⅝
4,000 do. b. c. 79¾	100 do. c. 79½
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. 91½	500 do. 79½
2,000 do. 92	1000 do. 79⅝
6,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. bs. 85	200 do. s60. 79¼
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st. b. c. 101	700 do. 79¾
1,000 Gt. West. 2d. 83½	200 do. b3. 79¾
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d. 85⅛	700 do. b3. 79⅞
5,000 do. 85	700 do. 79¾
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 105½	500 do. 79⅞
25,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 29½	600 do. s3. 79¾
5,000 do. 29⅝	400 do. 79¾
10,000 B., H. & E. Gtd. 42	100 do. 79⅝
1,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st. 71	100 do. s3. 79⅝
5,000 Ches. & O. 1st. 60½	100 Panama 114¾
3,000 Nash. & D. 1st. 85	400 do. b. c. s3. 114½
2,000 North Mo. 1st. 81½	100 C. & N. W. b. c. 60⅝
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st. 108	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 72¾
100 Cons. Coal. b. c. c. 44¾	100 N.Y.C.& H. b. c. s3. 103½
1000 W. U. Tel. b. c. 75⅝	400 do. 103⅞
600 do. s3. 75⅝	100 do. 103¾
800 do. 75⅝	100 do. 103⅞
200 do. 75½	100 do. b4. 103⅞
100 do. 75¾	600 do. 103⅞
200 do. s3. 75⅝	100 do. 104
100 do. 75⅝	300 do. b3. 104⅛
100 do. c. 75½	100 do. 104
600 do. 75½	100 M. & St. P. b. c. c. 47⅞
500 do. 75⅝	500 do. 48
200 do. 75¾	300 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 72¼
300 do. b3. 75⅞	200 Tol. & W. b. c. 53¾
300 do. c. 75¾	400 do. 53⅞
500 do. 75⅞	100 do. 54
100 do. c. 75¾	100 St. L. & I. M. 61
600 do. b3. 75¾	400 do. 60
200 do. 75⅝	200 do. 60½
100 Pacific Mail. b. c. c. 41⅝	100 do. b. c. b60. 61¼
400 do. 41⅝	100 do. 61
1300 do. 41⅝	562 D., L. & W. b. c. 101½
100 do. b3. 41⅞	100 do. b3. 101½
100 do. 41⅝	100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 13½
900 do. 41¾	10 Chi. & A. Pf. b. c. 111
400 do. 41⅞	100 Pac. of Mo. b. c. s3. 33
100 do. 41⅞	100 do. 32⅞
200 do. 41¾	100 H. & St. Jos. b. c. 31⅝
200 Erie b. c. 47⅞	100 do. c. 31½
400 do. 48	300 do. 31½
300 do. b3. 48	500 do. 31⅜
300 do. 48½	100 do. 31¼
100 do. 48¾	100 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c. 41½
100 do. 48⅝	100 do. 41¼
100 do. 48½	100 O. & M. b. c. b3. 34
100 do. 48⅜	300 do. 34
700 Un. Pac. b. c. s3. 34⅞	100 do. c. 34⅛
300 do. b3. 34⅝	200 do. s10. 33⅞
300 do. b3. 34¾	100 do. b3. 34
400 do. 34¾	100 do. 34
800 do. 34⅝	100 do. 34⅛
500 do. s3. 34½	100 do. c. 34⅛
1400 do. 34⅝	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. s3. 31¼
600 do. 34¾	100 do. b3. 31⅜
400 do. b3. 34⅞	200 do. c. 31⅜
1500 do. 34⅞	100 do. 31½
300 do. c. 34⅞	200 do. 31⅜
500 do. s3. 34⅞	200 do. 31½
200 do. b3. 35	5 Bk. St. of N. Y. 108
1300 do. 35	15 Bk. of Commerce 115
1000 do. 34⅞	50 Amer. Ex. Bank 109½
	100 Fourth Nat. Bk. 107
	10 Adams Ex. b. c. 95
	10 Amer. Ex. b. c. 61
	25 do. 61¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400 West. Union b3. 75¾	600 Lake Shore 79¾
600 do. 75¾	1700 do. 79⅞
2900 do. 75⅞	100 do. c. 79⅞
400 do. s3. 75⅞	300 do. s3. 79⅞
200 Panama 114½	1300 do. b3. 80
300 Pacific Mail 41⅞	2500 do. 80
35 do. 42½	200 do. 80
500 do. 41¾	100 do. b3. 80⅛
30 do. b3. 41¾	100 do. b10. 80
200 do. s10. 41¾	1000 do. 80
200 Tol. & Wab. b3. 54⅛	100 do. c. 80
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. c. 104	900 Union Pacific 35
100 do. 104	1200 do. b3. 35⅛
200 do. s3. 104⅛	1200 do. 35
400 do. 104⅛	500 Ohio & Miss. 34¼
400 Del., L. & W. s3. 101½	500 do. 34⅜
50 Northwestern Pf. 72⅝	100 do. s3. 34⅜
100 do. s3. 72⅞	100 Northwestern 60⅝
200 do. s30. 72¾	100 do. c. 60⅝
100 do. 72⅞	100 do. 60¾
10 do. 73	210 Rock Island 104⅞
100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 13⅜	150 do. 104¾
100 St. Paul Pf. s15. 72¼	100 do. b3. 104⅞
	do. 105

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$15,000 U.S.6s,R.'81. 117½	$2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67. 117⅝
1,500 do. 117⅝	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, b. c. 117⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81, small 117¼	16,000 U. S. 10-40 C. 114¼
6,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. 116½	13,000 5s, C., 81, b. c. 112⅞
	500 U.S.5-20C.,'65. 117¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 D. & Hud. R., '91 b. c. 101	100 Union Pac. b. c. s3. 35
1,000 U. Pac. 1st 85⅜	100 do. 35⅛
1,000 do. 85½	800 do. 35⅛
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st, b30. 30	300 do. b3. 35¼
10,000 do. 29⅞	500 do. s3. 35⅛
4,000 Chic. & N. W. C. C. G. Bs. b3. 85	100 do. 35⅛
2,000 Cen. P. S. A. Bs. 102	700 do. b3. 35¼
5,000 Cana. So. 1st 65	500 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 79⅞
10,000 T. & W. 1st St. L. Div. 90	300 do. s3. 79⅞
1,000 P. 7s, g. by Mo. 96½	200 do. 80
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s 1st La C. Div. 92	400 do. b3. 80⅛
1,000 L. Shore D. Bs. 94¼	650 do. b3. 80⅛
14 Central Nat. Bk. 100	1800 do. 80⅛
200 Pac. Mail. b. c. c. 41¾	100 do. 80¼
400 do. 41¾	500 do. s3. 80¼
100 do. b10. 41¾	1700 do. b3. 80⅜
900 do. 41⅞	300 do. 80¼
1600 do. b3. 42	500 do. b3. 80¼
800 West. U. T. b. c. 75⅞	3200 do. b3. 80⅜
100 do. c. 75⅞	400 do. 80⅜
300 do. b3. 76	2100 do. b3. 80½
1200 do. 76	100 do. 80½
100 do. s3. 75⅞	100 do. s3. 80½
100 do. b3. 75⅞	100 do. 80⅝
700 do. 75⅞	1500 do. b3. 80¾
200 do. b3. 76	21 Clev. & Pitts. G. 88
300 do. c. 75⅞	60 do. b. c. 88⅝
100 do. 76	100 do. 88½
200 do. b3. 76⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 60¾
10 Amer. Express 61	100 do. b3. 60¾
300 do. 60½	50 do. 60¼
17 Erie Railway Pf. 75	100 M.&St.P.Pf. b. c. s3. 72⅜
500 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 104⅛	100 do. 72½
5 do. 104⅜	100 T., W. & W. b. c. s3. 53⅞
5 do. 104½	100 do. 54
200 do. 104⅛	100 do. b3. 54⅛
900 do. 104	300 do. 54⅛
17 Mich. Cen. b. c. 85½	200 Del., L. & West. 101½
100 do. 86	100 H. & St. Jos. b. c. 31⅝
100 Chic. & R. I. 105	100 do. 31¾
	100 H.&St.J.Pf. b. c. b3. 41½
	100 do. 41½
	700 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 34⅜
	300 do. b3. 34⅜
	200 Col., C. & I. C. b. c. 31⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

5000 North-west cons. coup. gold b. 85	100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 104
300 North-western 60⅞	500 do. 103⅞
100 North-west. Pf. 72¾	1100 Pacific Mail b3. 42
50 Adams Express 95	1100 do. 42
900 Western Union 76¼	300 do. 41⅞
100 do. b3. 76⅜	200 Erie Railway b30. 48½
2100 do. 76⅜	850 Union Pacific 35¼
300 do. 76¼	200 do. b3. 35¼
1900 do. 76⅛	300 do. s3. 35⅛
1100 Lake Shore 80⅝	200 Rock Island 105
1000 do. 80¾	100 do. b10. 105⅛
300 do. b3. 80⅞	500 Toledo & Wabash 54⅛
2500 do. 80⅞	100 do. b3. 54⅛
900 do. 80¾	200 do. 54⅛
500 do. s3. 80¾	100 St. Paul Pf. 72¾
2200 do. 80⅞	200 Del., Lack. & W. 101⅜
200 do. b3. 81	40 Morris & Essex 91⅜
200 do. s3. 80¾	100 Han. & St. Jo. 32
500 do. 80¾	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b3. 41½
4300 do. 80⅞	300 Ohio & Miss. 34⅜
1100 do. b3. 81	100 C., C. & I. C. 31¾
4200 do. 81	100 do. b4. 31¾
600 do. b3. 81⅛	500 do. b3. 31¾
1000 do. 81⅛	100 do. s3. 31⅝
800 do. 81	100 do. b40. 31¾
	300 do. 31¾

FRIDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The rates for Money to the Brokers, on call loan, to-day, were 5@6 ℘ cent. Most of the business, late in the day, was done at 5 ℘ cent. per annum.

The sales of Gold show remarkable steadiness at 111½ ℘ cent., while the Foreign Exchanges are decidedly firm, and quotations on London, 60 days, were made as high as $4 84½ to the £ Sterling. The actual Cash transactions left off $4 84 to the £ Sterling, and the Sight rate $4 87½@$4 88 to the £.

At the Stock Exchange the Share speculation rather dragged through the early hours of the day, and there were signs of a *Bearish* market on Western Telegraph and several of the Western Roads like Lake Shore and Union Pacific; but after 1 o'clock the feeling improved in the opposite direction, and before the close of business the demand for Lake Shore ran the price up to 79⅞@80@80½@81 ℘ cent., and this movement imparted firmness to the general list. The quotations, after a pretty heavy afternoon business, closed at 3 o'clock as follows, compared with Thursday night. In the Railroad Mortgages large orders for the Union Pacific Incomes were filled at 79½@79⅝ ℘ cent., and the orders, of a moderate investment character, were continued for nearly all the old New-York and Western Mortgages. The Public Funds were steady, and the supply of Bonds on the market comparatively small.

Closing Quotations—JAN. 23.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117⅜	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117⅝	117⅝
American Gold	111½	111½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83½	$4 84
New-York Central and Hudson	104¼	103⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	104¾	105⅛
Pacific Mail	41⅞	41⅞
St. Paul Common	47⅞	48
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	34⅜
Western Union	75¾	76⅛
Union Pacific	34¾	35¼
Lake Shore	79⅝	81
Toledo and Wabash	53¾	54⅛
Harlem	125½	125¼
North-west	60¾	60¾
North-west Preferred	72¾	72½
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅜	31¾
Adams Express	94½	94¾
United States Express	68½	69
Wells-Fargo Express	70	70
American Express	61½	61
Delaware and Lackawanna	101⅜	101¾
Central New-Jersey	100	100
Panama	114½	114¾
St. Paul Preferred	72¼	72½
Erie	47¼	48¼

The Sub-Treasury, to-day, paid out in Gold $47,000 in redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt, and $96,000 Gold Interest. The Customs receipts in Gold, $405,000.

The following are the last prices for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81 117⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65 116½
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81 118⅛	5-20 reg., '67 117¼
5-20 reg., '62 113¾	5-20 coup., '67 117⅝
5-20 coup., '62 114⅜	5-20 reg., '68 117¼
5-20 reg., '64 116⅛	5-20 coup., '68 117⅜
5-20 coup., '64 116⅜	10-40 registered 112⅞
5-20 reg., '65 116⅛	10-40 coupon 114
5-20 coup., '65 117¼	5s coup., '81 112⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65 116	6s Currency 114⅞

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, '83 91½	Chi. & N. W. Con. bs. 92
N. Y. C. 6s, '87 89¼	Chi. & N. W. Ex. bs. 81
N. Y. C. 6s, R. Estate 88	Chi. & N. W. 1st 100½
N. Y. C. 6s, Subs'n 88	Chi.&N.W.Cp.gd.bs. 84⅞
N. Y. C. 7s, '78 100	Han. & St. Jo. L. G. 95
Erie 1st, Extended 102¼	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. 83½
Erie, 1st, Indorsed 96	Del., L. & W. 1st 101
Erie 2d, 7s, '76 100	Del., L. & W. 7s, conv. 99½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83 98½	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext. 97
Erie 4th, 7s, '80 97	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D. 89¾
Erie 5th, 7s, '88 93	Tol. & W. 2d 90
Long Dock Bonds 94⅛	Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 81
H. R. 7s 2d, S. F., '85 100	Gt. Western 1st, '88 95
H. R. 7s 3d, S. F., '75 100	Gt. Western 2d, '93 83
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds. 100	Galena & Chi. Ext. 105
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds. 97	Galena & Chi. 2d 95
Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902 93¾	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 102½
M. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d 97¼	Morris & Essex 1st 105
Clev. & Tol. S. F. 101	N. J. Cen. 1st, new 105½
Clev., P. & A., old bs. 97	N. J. So. 1st 7s 40
Clev., P. & A., new bs. 94	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 90
Detroit, M. & T. bds. 98	Chi. & Alton 1st 104
Buffalo & E., new bs. 93	Chi. & Alton Inc. 95
Lake Shore Div. bs. 94¼	Ohio & Miss. Cons. 90½
Lake Shore C. C. bs. 94	Dub. & S. C. 2d Div. 80
Lake Shore C. R. bs. 94½	St. L. & I. M. 1st 99
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 96	St. L. & I. M. 2d 85
Cen. Pac. Gold bds. 95¾	M. & St. P. 7s G. R. D. 86
Western Pac. bds. 87¼	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D. 91¾
U. Pac. 1st bds. 85¼	M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. 80¾
U. P. L. Grant 7s 81	M. & St. Paul 2d 82
U. P. Income 10s 79¾	Joliet & Chi. 1st 100
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '75 102	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st 85½
B. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s 92	Col., Chi. & Ind 2d 67½
Alton & T. H. 1st 98	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 78
Alton & T. H. 2d pf. 88½	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 73
Alton & T. H. 2d in. 76	Tol., P. & W. 2d 58
North Missouri 1st 81	Boston, H. & E. 1st 29⅝
Chi. & N. W. S. F. 101	Bos., H. & E., guar. 37½
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs. 96	

It is sufficiently explained to-day that the $1,300,000 Money loans called in yesterday by one of the bankers of Mr. Vanderbilt and of the Lake Shore Road, was for the purpose of paying off the obligations of the Road assumed by Mr. Vanderbilt during the panic to the Union Trust Company. This indebtedness in the first place amounted to about $1,800,000. One-third the sum was paid off a week or ten days ago. The remainder, including accumulated interest, amounting to nearly $1,300,000, was paid into the Trust Company this morning.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Edward Young, the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, for his Monthly Report No. 2 of the series of 1873–4 of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the first two months of the current Fiscal Year. The figures at all the ports for July and August, 1873, show the following results, as compared with the same months in 1872:

	1872. July and Aug.	1873. July and Aug.
Imports, in gross	$120,463,405	$101,126,242
Re-exported	2,644,193	2,758,460
For United States markets	$117,819,212	$98,367,782
Taken out of bank	39,422,591	5,412,327
For actual consumption	$157,241,803	$103,780,109
Produce exported	55,635,595	71,557,117
Net export specie	25,098,377	13,329,927
Together	$80,734,972	$84,887,044

These two months are usually the heaviest in Imports and the lightest in Domestic Exports of the whole year.

The Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Ten ℘ Cent.*, payable Feb. 1.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98	98½
City 6s, New	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	121	121¼
Pennsylvania Central	96	about
Reading	112½	112¾
Lehigh Valley	58¾	59
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	22¾	23
Northern Central	33	34
Lehigh Navigation	85	85¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	93½	93¾

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $2,291,642; amount marketed, $2,208,399.

The Directors of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New-Rochelle have declared a Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable Feb. 1, at their branch office in this City.

The Broadway Insurance Company, from a surplus of $255,000, will pay a Dividend of *Ten ℘ cent.* Feb. 2.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TEN PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS SIOUX CITY AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY.

These are a first mortgage upon the rolling stock purchased, and are further secured by a deposit of Second Mortgage Bonds on the railroad to an equal amount. The rental for the interest and sinking fund is deposited monthly in the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York. We have a few of the above bonds for sale.

AUG. J. BROWN & SON,
No. 59 Liberty st.

☞ UNITED STATES BONDS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway, buys, sells and exchanges all issues of United States Bonds at market prices.

J. A. GARLAND,
Manager Government Bond Department.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

☞ FOR SALE.

25.000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF A large manufacturing city in Pennsylvania.

For full particulars call on or address

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Wool strong; in improved demand, and stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 56½c.@58c.; extra, 55c.@57c.; medium, 55c.@57c.; coarse, 50c.@52c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 50c.@53c.; medium, 53c.@55c.; coarse, 50c.@52c.; Combing, washed, 62½c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.@45c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; fine, unwashed, 35c.@37c.; coarse and medium, washed, 36c.@38c.; tub, washed, 54c.@57½c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@25c.; extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Superfine, pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas, fine and medium, 27c.@35c.; Texas, coarse, 20c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 30c.@35c.; California, coarse, 24c.@28c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 23, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	2	Tallow, pks.	64
Copper, bbls.	9	Stearine, pks.	315
Cotton, bales	9,677	Grease, pks.	98
Flour, bbls.	5,799	Oil-cake, pks.	614
Meal, bbls.	1,100	Beef, pks.	105
Wheat, bushels	41,560	Pork, pks.	1,223
Corn, bushels	19,600	Cut-meats, pks.	3,158
Oats, bushels	22,975	Lard, tcs.	2,456
Rye, bushels	5,000	Lard, kegs	250
Malt, bushels	650	Butter, pks.	2,452
Barley, bushels	3,000	Cheese, pks.	939
Grass-seed, bags	280	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,703
Dried Fruit, pks.	28	Pecans, pks.	144
Eggs, bbls.	429	Pea-nuts, bags	530
Beans, bbls.	162	Rice, pks.	163
Hops, bales	69	Starch, pks.	2,050
Flaxseed, bags	33	Tobacco, hhds.	265
Hides, No.	799	Tobacco, pks.	819
Hides, bundles	1,219	Wool, bales	11
Resin, bbls.	37	Whisky, bbls.	1,142
Leather, sides	5,185		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Macasser, for Liverpool—2,431 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Macedonia, for Glasgow—738 bxs. Bacon, 72 bbls. Apples, 44 bbls. Tongues, 26,053 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer Victoria, for Glasgow—3 cases Organs, 866 bxs. Bacon, 20 bxs. Machinery, 9,773 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Peas, 712 bbls. Apples, 14,063 bushels Corn, 194 tcs. Beef, 422 bxs. Meats, 6 rolls Belting, 5,200 Staves, 13,602 bushels Wheat, 53 tcs. Lard, 27 bbls. Pork.

By the ship Eliza Shaw, for London—6,636 bags Oil-cake, 6,000 Staves.

By the brig Mathilde, for London—1,044 bbls. Petroleum, 2,100 cases Petroleum, 50 bbls. Lubricating-oil.

By the brig Micheliva, for Palermo—11,245 cases Refined Petroleum, 10 tcs. Lard.

By the bark E. Cordava, for Queenstown—31,239 bushels Corn.

By the bark Salvador, for Cork and orders—22,435 bushels Corn.

By the bark M. D. Rucker, for Cork—21,035 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Pallas, for Queenstown—33,258 bushels Corn.

By the brig Susan Bergen, for Marseilles—7,700 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Laura B., for Cienfuegos—299 tons Coal.

By the brig L. H. Cole, for Matanzas—492 Shooks and Heads, 500 bdls. Hoops, 400 Empty Hogsheads, 15 tcs. Hams.

By the bark Bella, for Amsterdam—17,600 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark A. N. Franklin, for Havana—400 tons Stone, 670 bales Hay, 8 bales Straw.

ASHES—Pots in demand on the basis of $7 ℘ 100 lbs.; Pearls nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been salable and firm at 31c.@33c. for Yellow, with choice selections quoted higher.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is reported somewhat brisker for suitable styles of work, but the market is yet far from being generally active. Values are quoted firm, as a rule. The order business is more satisfactory.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at about former rates, with Adamantine, 12 and 16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℘ lb.

COAL—Is quoted steady, with a moderate call noted, mainly for Anthracite. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11, and Anthracite at $5 50 @$6 50 ℘ ton.

COCOA—Has been inactive, since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c., Caracas at 13c.@16c., Para at 10c.@11c., Granada at 9c.@10c., Guayaquil at 9c.@10½c., San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ℘ lb.

COFFEE—Rio is strong and wanted; the offerings are limited and holders very confident in their views. The Rio telegram reports light purchases for the United States, but the market otherwise without material change. Of the South America's cargo of 9,400 bags, some 2,500 bags, about good to prime, were reported sold, including 2,000 bags at 28¼c., gold, and 500 bags on private terms. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons report the receipts of Rio and Santos Coffee at the distributing ports of the United States, since Dec. 23, 81,185 bags; sales, 126,728 bags; stock at the ports to-day, 22,279 bags, with 140,178 bags afloat and loading for the United Kingdom. Other kinds quiet, but stiffly held, in view of the scant supplies available. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 25¼c.@25½c.; fair, 26½c.@26¾c.; good, 27½c.@27¾c.; prime, 28¼c.@28½c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 25¼c.@29½c., gold; Java, 30c.@34c.; Maracaibo, 27c.@28½c.; Porto Rico, 26¾c.@27½c.; Laguayra, 27c.@28½c.; Savanilla, 26½c.@27½c.; Costa Rica, 26c.@28c.; Mexican, 26c.@27c.; San Domingo, 24c.@24½c., and Jamaica, 25c.@27c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery, at a further reduction of ⅛c. ℘ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,325 bales, including 382 bales to shippers, 833 bales to spinners, and 110 bales to speculators. The business for forward delivery has been unusually brisk, but, under an increased pressure to place stock, chiefly on speculative account, prices have again declined ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb. The later dealings indicated a slightly firmer range, influenced in part by purchases on *short* account. Sales have been reported since our last of 40,900 bales, (of which 6,900 bales were on last evening, and 34,000 bales to-day,) with 2,600 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January option closing at 15¼c.; February, 15¼c.; March, 15 13-16c.@15 15-32c.; April, 16¼c.@16 9-32c.; May, 16 9-16c.; June, 16⅞c.; July, 17⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 9,677 bales, including 3,580 bales from Norfolk, 738 bales from Galveston, 2,366 bales from Charleston, 1,372 bales from Savannah, and 1,621 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 28,105 bales, and for the week 157,995 bales, against 159,298 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last 2,365,586 bales, against 2,131,096 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (six days)—Exports to Great Britain, 61,893 bales; exports to the Continent, 29,167 bales. Stock—In New-York, 99,315 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 789,389 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14¼	14½	14½
Strict Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15 1-16	15 1-16
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for shipping grades of State and Western Flour has been good, in part for forward delivery, on a steady basis as to values. Good to choice Superfine stock has also met with a fair inquiry at firm rates. Minnesota extras have been sought after, on trade account, and, in some instances, quoted a shade stronger in price. In most other descriptions, business has been slow within the previous range. The sales reported since our last have been 15,250 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2, at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 20@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10 for fair to good, and $6 15@$6 25 for choice; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50 @$7, chiefly at $6 90@$7, in lines; very good to very fancy do. at $7@$8, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$7, chiefly at $6 85@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 10 ℘ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 3,000 bbls. shipping Extra Western, February delivery, at $6 85 ℘ bbl. Southern Flour has been rather more sought after, at about previous rates. The business has been mostly in stock available at from $8 50@$10 ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at from $6 85@$8 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and family Extras; $6 35@$6 85 for inferior stock ℘ bbl. Included in the sales were 100 bbls. Baltimore Extra, to arrive, at $10 ℘ bbl. Canada Flour neglected and nominal within the range of from $9@$11 50 for Extras, the latter for very superior Spring stock, patent. ....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 380 bbls., chiefly at $5 45@$5 90 for the better grades of Superfine, ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been less sought after and rather less firm, at $4 20@$4 55 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 80 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 650 bbls....Bag-meal quiet within the range of $1 63@$1 65 for coarse, $1 67@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 85 for White, ℘ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour has been in slack demand within the range of from $2 75@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania, ℘ 100 lbs....Graham Flour at $6 50 @$7 for Western and State, ℘ bbl....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 25 for Western, City, and Canada.

GRAIN—There has been a moderately active movement reported in Spring Wheat, at firm prices for strictly prime boat-loads, but at somewhat easier and irregular figures for odd carlots. The demand has been mostly for export, though in part for milling. At the close the market seemed rather weaker, as a rule. In Winter stock the dealings were unimportant and values nominally unchanged. Few really prime samples available. Sales have been reported since our last of 118,500 bushels at $1 65 for Prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 60 @$1 62 for fair to strictly prime No. 2 do., mainly at $1 62 for full boat-loads, afloat; $1 58½ for Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee do., car stock, mixed; $1 60 for strictly prime No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 58@$1 60 for good to choice No. 2 Chicago do., the latter an extreme; $1 53@$1 62 for Ungraded Spring, car lots; mainly at $1 55¾@$1 59 for Iowa and Minnesota....Corn has been in less demand. Old quoted lower, and slow of sale; New, also weaker, but inquired for to a moderate extent; White attracting a little more attention. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at 94c. for prime old Mixed Western, afloat, with stock in store offered at 93c., which rate was 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel above the views of buyers; 83c.@88c. for inferior to strictly prime New do.; mainly at 86c.@87c. for average lots; 90c. for very choice Dry do.; 85c.@90c. for poor to prime New White Western; 91c. for choice Old do. (two car loads)....Rye, strong and wanted; 8,000 bushels State reported sold at $1 10 ℘ bushel....Barley quiet, but held confidently; 5,500 bushels Canada West sold at $1 90, afloat....Of Barley-malt, 5,000 bushels Canada were placed at $2, cash; market firm....An improved demand has been noted for Oats, which closed ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, on lighter offerings, especially of prime. Sales, since our last, 64,000 bushels at 58c.@60½c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western, closing with 60c. bid for prime; 60c.@62c. for White Western, and 61c. for White State, afloat....Feed in demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $22@$27 ℘ ton....Hay and Straw steady, with a moderate demand noted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A good demand has been noted for Domestic Cloth at about steady prices; 500 rolls have been reported sold within the range of 12¼c.@12½c. Otherwise, market as before.

HEMP—Sisal sold to the extent of 100 bales at 8c.; now quoted at 8c.@8¼c., gold; market otherwise tame, but steady. We quote American at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@9½c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c., currency, ℘ lb. North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c. Canadian, 15c. @18c.

HIDES—Have been quiet since our last, at about former rates. Sales, 2,000 Southern, 1,500 Texas Kips, and 385 dry California, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been rather less sought after, brewers operating reservedly, but prices have been maintained. Some very choice to fancy lots of stock are quoted above the following rates. We quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@40c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (Genuine,) 35c.@45c.; Bavarians (Patent), 30c.@35c.; English, 32c.@37c.; Belgians, 30c.@31c.; Californians, 40c.@45c. ℘ lb. The week's receipts of domestic have been 741 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 14,029 bales, against 18,103 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign 178 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 at 10,700 bales, against 17,405 bales same time last year.

METALS—Copper has been quiet, but steady, since our last, with sales reported of 75,000 lbs. Lake at 24¾c.@25c....Iron has been without notable improvement as to demand, but has been held more confidently, especially Scotch Pig, which has been in limited supply. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $40@$41; Glengarnock, $42@$43; Coltness, $45; Gartsherrie, $47; No. 1 American Pig at $35@$36; No. 2 do. at $30@$33; Forge, $27@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40 @$41; Wrought Scrap, $38 50. Some 200 tons American Pig sold on private terms....Pig-lead has been very dull, with Foreign quoted at 6¾c.@6⅞c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6c., gold; Bar, 9¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10c.; Spelter has been inactive at 7⅜c. @7⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 8c.@11c. for domestic.... Pig-tin has been very tame, with Straits quoted at 28c. @28¼c., gold; English at 26c.@26½c., and Banca at 32c.@32½c., gold....Tin Plates in demand at full previous rates; sales, 1,500 boxes Coke at $8 62½, and 500 bxs. do., 10x14, at $14, gold. We quote: Charcoal Plates at $10 50@$11; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$10 12½; Coke, $8 25@$9; Coke Terne, $7 [illegible]@$8 75, gold, ℘ box.

MOLASSES—Foreign of desirable quality held firmly, and in moderate demand. New-Orleans quiet; 260 bbls. reported sold, in lots, at 68c.@74c. ℘ gallon. We quote: Cuba Clayed at 20c.@23c.; Muscovado Refining, 21c.@24c.; Grocery, 25c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@70c., the latter fancy; English Islands, 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 63c.@76c., the latter rate for very fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in quite active demand again to-day, at firmer rates, closing buoyantly on reduced offerings of stock. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Strained at $2 60; 500 bbls. No. 2 at $2 70, and 1,317 bbls. No. 1 and Low Pale at $3 30@$4, ℘ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at former rates....Spirits Turpentine inactive; quoted at 48c. ℘ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in fairly active demand for export at firmer prices. Sales, 250 tons Western at $43, currency, and 50 tons City (from East India seed) at $41 50, gold.

OILS—Have been generally in moderate request, with prices well supported for the leading kinds. Crude Whale quoted at 57½c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 67c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 69c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached at $1 75; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 80c.@85c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 48c.@49c.; Linseed-oil quoted irregularly at from 95c.@$1, in casks; Olive-oil at $1 12 @$1 15, in casks; Menhaden, 42½c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 42½c.@45. Yellow do. at 46c.@55c.; White do. at 55c.@63c.; Palm-oil at 7½c.@7¾c. ℘ lb.

PETROLEUM—Has been held with a fair show of firmness, though there has been rather less buoyancy apparent. The demand has been fairly active....Of Crude, in bulk, 5,000 bbls. reported sold at 6¼c.@6⅜c. ....Refined quite active, sales having been reported of 14,000 bbls. various February options, at 14½c.; 14,000 bbls., first and last half of March, at 15c. and 15½c., and 3,000 bbls., last half of April, at 15½c.... At Philadelphia, Refined held firmly, but quiet....Refined, in cases, quoted at 19c....City Naphtha at 8¼c.

PROVISIONS—Very little inquiry has been noted for Pork, which has been quoted more or less nominal for early delivery, on the basis of $16 for new Western Mess, $15 for inspected Western Prime Mess, $14 25 for uninspected do. And for forward delivery, new Western Mess at $16 for January or February, and $16 @$16 05 for March....Dressed Hogs moderately sought after, and quoted at from 7c.@7¾c. for City, and 6¾c. @7¼c. for Western....Cut-meats rather inactive, yet quoted steady. Sales include 275 tcs. Pickled Hams, part 14-lb. averages, at 10¾c.@11c.; 20 pks. bagged Hams, 11 lbs., at 14c.; 45 bxs. Rib Bellies, 20 to 11 lbs., at 8c.@10c.; 2,500 fresh Hams, in bulk, 12 to 14 lbs., at 10½c.@11c.; 500 Smoked Hams at 12½c.; 500 Fresh Shoulders at 7c.; 500 Smoked do. at 8½c.; 500 fresh Bellies, 10 lbs., at 9c.; and 150 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c., with light Dry-salted Short Cut Hams, boxed, quoted at 10c.... Bacon has been in more request, chiefly on speculative account, at a shade firmer rates. Sales include 70 boxes City Long Clear at 8⅜c.; 50 boxes Western do. at 8⅜c.; 230 boxes light English City, on private terms; 50 bxs. Long Rib at 11¼c.; 50 bxs. Cumberland at 9¾c.; 700 bxs. Short Clear at 8⅝c.; 750 bxs. Long Clear, February options, at 8⅜c.; 750 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January, at 8⅜c.@8½c., closing at 8½c.; and 500 bxs. do., February, at 8½c., closing with this price bid....A rather stronger market has been noted for Lard, which has been in moderately active demand, with sales reported for early delivery of 800 tcs. Western Steam, good ordinary to strictly prime, at 9⅛c.@9½c.; small lots of do. Kettle at 9¾c.; and 350 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 9¼c.@9⅜c., with refined stock closing nominal. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam 250 tcs., January option, at 9 7-16c.; 750 tcs., February, at 9½c., closing at 9½c.@9 9-16c.; 250 tcs., March, at 9 11-16c., and 1,250 tcs., April, at 9⅞c. ℘ lb.... Beef firm and wanted to a moderate extent; 200 bbls. reported sold, in lots, within the range of from $9@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 50 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for Extra do., ℘ tierce....Beef Hams quiet within the range of $24@$26 ℘ bbl....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as before.

RICE—Quoted generally firm within the previous range, but without further dealings of importance.

SEEDS—There has been more call for Clover, for export, at a shade better prices, with sales reported of 760 bags at 9⅜c.@9½c. for prime to choice. Other kinds essentially as before; no business of moment reported.

SUGARS—Rather more disposition was manifested to purchase Raw Stock, but the demand was anything but satisfactory and prices were without change of moment, though quoted in some instances somewhat steadier. Sales were confined to 220 bxs. Centrifugal at 8½c.; 450 bxs. Clayed at 7⅝c., and 100 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅛c. ℘ lb. We quote, nominally: Fair Refining at 7½c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8c.@8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8¾c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7½c. Refining Sugars have been quiet, since our last, with Hard quoted at 10½c.; A's, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Yellow at 8⅛c.@9¼c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow rather firmer and more sought after. Sales, 185,000 lbs. at 7⅝c.@7⅞c., chiefly at 7¾c. @7⅞c. for prime to choice....Of Stearine, 100 tcs. fair to very good sold at 9⅛c.@9¼c., with prime quoted at 9⅜c. asked....Of Grease, 100 tcs. changed hands at 7¾c.

TEAS—Have been quiet but steady; 1,200 half-chests Green and 1,100 half-chests Oolong sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Western Leaf has been in increased demand for home trade purposes, while the shipping inquiry has been slow; sales have been reported of 300 hhds. at 6¾c.@11c.; Seed Leaf has been selling more freely at a steady range of prices; sales have been 100 cases 1871 crop, sundry lots Seed-Leaf, 7c.@58c., 550 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts crop fillers, 4½c.@8c.; seconds, 9c.@14c.; wrappers, 18c.@40c.; 350 cases 1872 Pennsylvania crop, 6¾c.@11c.; 200 cases 1872 Ohio crop, 6¼c.@6¾c.; 46 cases 1872 New-York crop, 7c.; 68 cases 1872 Wisconsin crop, private terms; also, sales of 300 bales Havana, 70c.@95c.

WHISKY—Declined to 99c. ℘ gallon; sales, 400 bbls.

WOOL—A much better inquiry has been reported for desirable grades of stock, chiefly on manufacturing account, but the very moderate offerings and confident views of holders have been somewhat against active dealings. The outlook is spoken generally as quite encouraging, and sellers are not eager to place supplies. The reported sales, since our last, include 73,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 50c.@55½c.; 4,000 lbs. Unwashed do., on private terms; 46,000 lbs. scoured stock, part California, at 70c.@75c.; 158 pks. and 28,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled within the range of 31c.@55c., chiefly at 41c.@50c.; 6,000 lbs. Oregon on private terms; 21,000 lbs. California Spring at 28c.@36c.; 137 bales and 17,000 lbs. do. Fall at 26½c.@29c.; 40,000 lbs. Texas at 24c.@38c.; 3,000 lbs. Mexican at 21c.; 12 bales Montevideo, 600 bales Donskoi, 10,000 lbs. White Smyrna, and 50 bales African on private terms; 205 bales and 35,000 lbs. Cape at 36c.@38c., ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—A moderately active business has been reported in the way of berth freights at about steady rates, the demand having been mostly for Grain, Flour, and Cotton room. The chartering business was tamer in the local market, but rates were maintained. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in less urgent request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been by steam, 830 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. ℘ lb.; 135 bxs. Bacon, part at 55s., with grain rates quoted about as before. Also, a schooner, 247 tons, with Sugar, reported from Demerara, at 40s., with option of London.... For London, by sail, 200 bbls. Resin, on private terms. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 800 bbls. Apples and 5,000 Staves on private terms, and, by sail, 5,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ℘ bbl., and 48,000 bushels Grain at 8s. ℘ quarter, equal to a full cargo engaged for an American ship of 1,222 tons....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; 500 bxs. Cheese and 250 bxs. Bacon on private terms....For the British Channel, for orders, a British bark, 270 tons, with Logwood, reported from Jamaica, at 45s....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 464 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, (one-third of cargo in bags,) at 8s. 6d. ℘ quarter; also, an Austrian bark, 626 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 9s. 6d. ℘ quarter. And a ship, 1,187 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco at 78s., subsequently quoted at 75s.@78s. 6d....For Cardiff, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour and 16,000 bushels Corn, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 13d. ℘ bushel (vessel yet to arrive.)....For Bremen, by sail, 100 cases Tobacco, on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 250 bags Clover-seed at 50s....For the Continent, a German bark, 420 tons, hence with about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. ℘ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, to an Italian port on the Mediterranean, an Italian brig, 222 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. ℘ bbl., and balance of cargo, Petroleum in cases, at 30c., and £5 gratuity.... For Genoa, a British brig, 296 tons, with Logwood, reported from San Domingo, at 65 francs....For Cienfuegos, an American brig, 335 tons, hence and back, at 50c....For Cardenas, an American schooner, 349 tons, hence and back, at $6....For the north side of Cuba, an American schooner, out and back, at $6 25....For the windward, an American brig, 403 tons, hence and back, on private terms....For ports north of Hatteras, two American brigs, 424 and 344 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cardenas, at $7 50 and $7 25; four brigs, with Molasses, from do., at $4@$4 25; a brig, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $7 25; and a brig, with Molasses, from do., at $3 50....For Boston, a British brig, 196 tons, with Salt, reported from Turk's Island, at 13c.: another, 209 tons, with do., from Magna, at 12c.; a British schooner, 96 tons, with do. from Magna, at 13c.; A British schooner, 152 tons, with Coffee, reported from Mayagues, at 40c., gold; and a bark, 332 tons, with Salt, reported from St. Martin's, at 13c....For New-York, a British brig, with Molasses, reported from Cardenas, at $3 75; and an American bark, 342 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $7.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 23—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 102¾. Erie Railway Shares, 43¼@43½; do. preferred, 69½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43¾@44. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 10c.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅛ ℘ cent., which is ⅜ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 44.

4 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £44,000. Erie Railway Shares, 44¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 5c.

6:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44@44¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 15c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 66,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export, and 3,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 613,000 bales, including 205,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 98,000 bales, including 80,000 bales American; actual export, 9,000 bales. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 12,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, but not quotably lower; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 418,000 bales, including 319,000 American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 7 5-16d.; do., do., shipped January and February, at 8d.; do., do., shipped February and March, at 8d.; do., do., deliverable January, at 7⅞d.; do., do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 8d.; do., do., shipped January and February, at 8d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 8 3-16d.; do., do., shipped February and March, at 8 3-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 13s. 6d.@13s. 9d. ℘ cental for average California White; 13s. 11d.@14s. 2d. for Club do.; and 12s. 2d.@12s. 9d. for red Western Spring. Corn, 41s. 6d.@42s. ℘ quarter. Provisions—Pork, 69s. ℘ bbl. for new Mess.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American.

6:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 7⅞d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 8 1-16d.

Trade Report.—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower.

Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Linseed-oil —31 6s.@£32 ℘ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 23—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £29 7s.@£2[illegible] 3s. ℘ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6d.@33s. ℘ cwt.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE

Equitable Trust Company,

$1,000,000 CAPITAL.

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most

CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY,	ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN,	EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER,	JOHN D. MAXWELL,
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These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

FOR SALE BY

DAVIS & FREEMAN,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

FOR SALE BY

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS, No. 31 Pine st.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES, PAYING TEN PER CENT.

Running from three to five years.

First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office.

DAVIDSON & BEECHER,

NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.

And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.

Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

☞ FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED

By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMpany will pay, on presentation, par and interest for $5,000,000 of its Construction Mortgage Bonds.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.

Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,

$1,000,000,

divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
R. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 5,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall St.

ONE OF THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED
PASSAGE, EXPORT, COMMISSION AND BANKING HOUSES
IN BERLIN, GERMANY.
IN DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH
ALL THE ENGLISH, GERMAN, BELGIAN AND FRENCH STEAM-SHIP LINES.
Wants Good Houses to act as Agents
In all the Principal Cities of the United States.
FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS
DUN, BARLOW & CO., 335 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR INVESTMENT.

N. Y. City 7 p. Cent. Stocks.

Dock Bonds, due 1904.
Croton Water Main, due 1900.
Additional New Croton Aqueduct, due 1900.
Consolidated Stock, due 1896.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

Francis T. Walker & Co.,

NO. 10 WALL ST.

BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PAYTON, Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,821,900 CONSOLIDATED STOCKS of the CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

For the purpose of providing means for paying the bonds of the City and County, maturing Feb. 1, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $3,821,900, of the consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York, to wit:

CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 322, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896...$2,947,200

CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 323, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896... 874,700

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the City and County require it.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record*.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 16, 1874.

CITY OF BOSTON CURRENCY SIXES
WATER LOAN BONDS,
DUE 1903.
SECURED BY SINKING FUND.
Interest payable April and October.
For sale by
BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
No. 28 State st., Boston.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON THE 6th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year, viz.:

MARTIN L. CROWELL,	WM. PITT PALMER,
MASON THOMSON,	HENRY BAYLIS,
JOHN CASTREE,	EDWARD WISE,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,	AUGUSTUS C. BECHSTEIN,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	FRED. LINK,
WM. W. DEGRAUW,	THOS. STILLMAN,
BENJ. J. HART,	GEO. W. WELSH,
JOHN ROMER,	JOHN T. WILSON,
WRIGHT GILLIES,	JOHN W. FERDON,
JOHN B. HOBBY,	ALEX. SHALER,
ALEX. McKENZIE,	BENJ. F. RAYNOR,
JOS. ROGERS,	JOHN W. ANDREAS,
E. M. VAN TASSEL,	HENRY H. HAIGHT,
FRANCIS A. RAY,	JAS. M. WILSON,
EDGAR HYATT,	ALEX. MACKENZIE,
CHRISTOPHER SWEZEY,	CHAS. F. MATTLAGE,
LEMUEL S. HOPKINS,	JAMES WIGGINS,
AUGUSTUS MARSH,	THOS. H. VAN TINE,
JOHN C. BARRON,	ALBERT L. DICKINSON,
DAVID L. BAKER,	JOHN H. PALMER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, MARTIN L. CROWELL was re-elected President, and WM. PITT PALMER Vice President, both unanimously.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Jan. 23, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank, held on the 20th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

JAS. W. DOMINICK,	JOHN SNIFFIN,
LEVI H. MACE,	HENRY P. DEGRAAF,
ALBERT DUNG,	CHAS. D. BAILEY,
WM. R. FOSTER,	HARMAN WAGNER,
ANDW. C. BENEDICT,	MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN
WM. E. CLARK,	LORIN INGERSOLL,
JOHN Q. ADAMS,	JAMES BUCHAN.

At the meeting of the Board, HENRY P. DEGRAAF, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and WM. E. CLARK, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice President.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Second Mortgage Bonds, Warren Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds,

For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, No. 40 Wall st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Maryland Coal Company, for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 153 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable on TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

ALSO,

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.,

on the earned premiums of 1873, on participating policies, was declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after March 2, 1874.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

WESTCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 21, 1874.

CAPITAL...$200,000 00
SURPLUS...455,787 17
CASH ASSETS...$655,787 17

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1874, at Branch Office, No. 1 Cortlandt st., New-York.

GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

ARCTIC

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM SQUARE, JUNCTION OF MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

Cash Capital...$200,000
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1874...217,000
Total assets...$417,000

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular dividend of TEN Per Cent., payable Feb. 2, 1874. Transfer-books closed from Jan. 26 to Feb. 2, 1874. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 20, 1874.

CASH CAPITAL...$200,000
SURPLUS...255,000

Forty-sixth Dividend.—The Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 2.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York,") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 31 until Feb. 3.

JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared by this company, payable on the 2d day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1874.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable Feb. 2 next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand.

THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. free of tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHEnango Valley Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.

HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.

JOHN F. McCOY,
WILLIAM K. MAJOR, Executors.
TOWNSEND WANDELL,

d6-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.

WOLF JACOBS,
MOSES DE WOLF. Administrators.

ja3-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.

LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
MARTIN PABST, Administrator.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the General Theological Seminary, Ninth-avenue and West Twentieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1873.

GEORGE FRANKLIN SEYMOUR, Executor.

au8-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GILMARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 104 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1873.

CATHERINE GILMARTIN, Administratrix.

au2-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

o18-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.

CHARLES E. STRONG,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
Executors, &c.

n22-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.

SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

n22-1aw6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.

o18-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY LEGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Judah, Dickinson & Goldschmidt, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of August, 1873.

ERNEST MILLET,
JAMES SAXTON, Executors.
ALFRED DICKINSON,

au16-1aw6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. HOWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry K. Van Siclen, one of the executors, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1873.

WILLIAM JOYCE, Executors of
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN, John S. Howell, deceased.

au30-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.

SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

n8-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. JAMES, late of the City of Upper Alton, Ill., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.

CORNELIUS H. CLARK, Administrator.

jy26 1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN FERRIS,
FRANKLIN BROWN, Executors.
HENRY COLTON,

ja17-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.

MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.

ja24-1aw6m8.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

JNO. E. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
Executors.

d20-1aw6m8*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—HENRY COLTON, FRANKlin Brown, and Warren Ferris, Executors, &c., &c., of Reuben Parsons, deceased, plaintiffs; against ROSWELL C. PARSONS, Albert L. Parsons, William R. Parsons, Mary L. Hanover, wife of George Hanover, William E. Parsons, Reuben Parsons, William E. Parsons, Jr., Mary Louise Parsons, Emily H. Parsons, Josephine L. Parsons, Fidelia Marcy, Ellen J. Fox, wife of George Fox; Rhodes W. Marcy, Nancy M. Charles, Edmund E. Charles, Melina N. Fuller, wife of Davenport L. Fuller; Mary Adeline Fox, and Ada L. Hosmer, defendants.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 20th June, 1873.

RT. A. ADAMS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of January, 1874.

RT. A. ADAMS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
j10-1aw6w8*. No. 55 Liberty street.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—LEWIS KLEE, plaintiff, against JOHN STEIN, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen hundred sixty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1873.

LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 200 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1873.

LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

d20-1aw6w8*

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.
Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM'L J. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

☞ Send for circular.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 420 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge. Money deposited before Feb. 2 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.
ROBERT HOE,
GEO. C. SCOFIELD, Vice Presidents.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. Interest, commencing the first of each month.

Assets, $3,059,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Russia, Wedn'day, Jan. 21	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Olympus, Saturday, Feb. 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, for passengers and freight.

Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, for freight only.

Feb. 14—COLON, Capt. W. HUDSON, for passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC...SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC...SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC...SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC...SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA—Saturday, Jan. 24.
STATE OF GEORGIA—Saturday, Feb. 7.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—Saturday, Feb. 21.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid fee and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece. Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M. | Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
Italy... Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M. | Canada. Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG...Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates.

Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE...DAURE...Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE...ROUSSAN...Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE...LEMARIE...Saturday, Feb. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin...$125 | Second cabin...$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M. precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A. M. at the latest.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE...Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE...Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE...Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN...Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH...Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD...March 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL...Jan. 30.
CORINTH...Feb. 20.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS...Jan. 30.
ETNA...Feb. 17.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 3.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, Feb. 10.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, Jan. 24.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)...Jan. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)...Jan. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)...Jan. 31
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)...Feb. 5
CUBA, (Havana direct)...Feb. 7

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 7:10, 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW CHEAP ROUTE TO TEXAS.—THE "Iron Mountain route" is now finished from St. Louis, through Missouri and Arkansas, to Texarkana, in Texas, where it connects with the Texas and Pacific and International Railroads for all points in Texas.

This line is 140 miles shorter than any other from St. Louis, and has reduced the passenger rates very materially.

The time through is much quicker, and altogether it is the best route to Arkansas and Texas.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST. between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of the undersigned has been renewed and continued pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership will continue to be conducted is (the same, viz.:) BURLAGE & CO.; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is (the same, viz.:) general commission merchants; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are (the same, viz.:) RUDOLPH C. BURLAGE, GUSTAV BUNGE, FRIEDRICH ROSE, and ERNST PFARRIUS; that the said RUDOLPH C. BURLAGE, FRIEDRICH ROSE, and ERNST PFARRIUS are general partners, (as before,) and their places of residence are in the City, County, and State of New-York; that the said GUSTAV BUNGE is a special partner, (as before,) and his place of residence is in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia; that the amount of capital which the said GUSTAV BUNGE has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the renewal of the said partnership is to commence is (at the expiration of the original limited partnership, viz.:) on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1874, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December A. D. 1876.

Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1874.

RUDOLPH C. BURLAGE,
FRIEDRICH ROSE, General Partners.
ERNST PFARRIUS.
ja10-1aw6w8 GUSTAV BUNGE, Special Partner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between RODERICK McLEOD and WILLIAM W. REMMEY, of the City of New-York, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said WILLIAM W. REMMEY, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.—Dated Jan. 1, 1874.

RODERICK McLEOD,
WILLIAM W. REMMEY.

WHEREAS, THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm name of McLEOD & REMMEY has been dissolved by the retirement of RODERICK McLEOD, but the business is to be continued by the subscriber, who was a copartner in said firm; and whereas, the said copartnership was a copartnership within this State, and had conducted business therein for a period of five years, as specified in the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same; now, therefore, I, WILLIAM W. REMMEY, whose place of abode is at Lexington av., Bergen, Jersey City, State of New-Jersey, do hereby certify, pursuant to said statute, that I am the person now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of McLEOD & REMMEY.

WILLIAM W. REMMEY.

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this —— day of January, 1874, before me came WILLIAM W. REMMEY, to me known to be the same person described in, and who executed the above certificate, and acknowledged that he executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

SIGOURNEY VAN ZANDT,
(Copy.) Notary Public, New-York County.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.

STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE FIRM OF P. ROLLHAUS & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Fireplace, Heater, and Cooking Range business will be continued at the same place, No. 248 Water st., by PHILIP ROLLHAUS, JR., who will cash all bills of the late firm, and collect all bills due to the same.

PHILIP ROLLHAUS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874. PHILIP ROLLHAUS, JR.

THE FIRM OF VOORHIS & NORTON IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

PETER VOORHIS,
JAN. 21, 1874. PATRICK NORTON.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. SCHEPELER, JOHN D. SCHEPELER, and LEON ROSENPLAENTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that upon the petition of William Von Sachs, Esq., the Assignee of the above-named bankrupts, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, on the 22d day of January, 1874, praying for leave to discontinue, without costs as to either party as against the other, a certain suit commenced by the petitioner on Sept. 5, 1871, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York against John Pondir, George H. Muller, and The New-York Life and Insurance Trust Company has, by order of this Court, been referred to Edgar Ketchum, Esq., the Register in charge of this case, to take proofs as to the expediency of granting the prayer of said petition, and to report the same, with his opinion thereon; and that for the purposes aforesaid a meeting will be held before the said Register, at his office, Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1874, at noon, when and where all creditors and other persons interested herein are required to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the Court authorizing such discontinuance as aforesaid.—Dated this 23d day of January, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja24-1aw3w8a.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the DEER PARK BLUE-STONE COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of the Deer Park Blue-stone Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property to it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.

ja24-1aw6m8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE MILLVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Millville Manufacturing Company, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon its creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1873.

GEORGE W. KITTELLE, Assignee,
No. 100 Maiden lane, New-York City.

ja10-1aw3w8a*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH F. SEASTEDT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 10th day of February, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Jan. 23, 1874.

SIEG SPINGARN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC TEBRICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Isaac Tebrich, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

HERMAN J. LEINKAUF, Assignee.

ja24-1aw3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. CRONEY and LORENZO TUTTLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 17th day of January, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of George W. Croney and Lorenzo Tuttle, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

jy24-1aw3w8* ABRAHAM LENT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ISAAC N. TICHENOR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 863 Broad street,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE WORKS, Nos. 217-223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting, furniture slabs, counters, &c.; tiling, monuments, head-stones, &c.; plumbers' slabs a specialty, diamond cutting-machine in operation.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.